CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28488—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-6
11-0	6-6		11-0	6-6
25-0	13-6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-6
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-6	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-6	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th July
R.I. PESHAWUR	3927	300	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
				Saturday.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
R.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
R.I. ROHILLA	3387	700		24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st ,,

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th July.
ROHILLA	3387	700		13th Aug.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	550	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. DOO. BALDINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,000	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellon	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, etc. Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
July 13, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the full Mail *Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on the 26th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on the 22nd July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buseh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th August, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a [illegible] us to arrange select parties [illegible] passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's Hand Book "for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage [illegible] and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES., CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate Skin, well adapted as an Absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other Injurious Matter.

Small size tin	Cash Re. 0 10
Double size tin.....	,, ,, 1 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
PHARMACISTS AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance to the Breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
1891, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY RECENT APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS, METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH, PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH, MEDICINE CHESTS, INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant Supervision of thoroughly Qualified and Experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES, OIL PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lb. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lb. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots	Re.	1	4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c..	,,	1	4 and ,, 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots	,,	1	0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, 1891,

HAS COMMENCED JULY 1ST.

WATSON AND Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow; and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 55.

AGENTS:—

Hummum Street, Fort. ROGERS & Co.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

KEMP'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

For Beautifying, Preserving, and Nourishing the Hair. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID.

Specific for Sunburn, Freckles, &c. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

For the Perfect Comfort and Cleanliness of the Mouth. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP'S GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A Favourite, Lasting Perfume. Per Bottle, Rs. 2; Per Case, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP'S CIRCASSIAN FLUID.

A Black, Permanent Hair Dye. Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP'S LAVENDER WATER.

Very Old, and made from the Finest Oil. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

An Elegant Dressing for Fixing the Hair. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

Cool and Refreshing to the Skin, Produces a Clear Complexion. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.'S WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY.
Rs. 35.

"ANDERSON'S" BROWN TWILLED INVERNESS CAPES, SEWN AND TAPED.
Rs. 30.

"ANDERSON'S" BROWN CASHMERE COATS, SHOULDER CAPES, WELL VENTILATED, TAPED AND SEWN, THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.
Rs. 26.

"ANDERSON'S" FAWN SERGE COATS, PERFECT VENTILATION, A SPECIALITY.
Rs. 35.

DRAB VULCANIZED INVERNESS CAPES.
Rs. 16 8.

STOUT DRAB, TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS. 84 BY 48.
Rs. 13-8 each,

60-INCH DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETING.
Rs. 4-8 per yard.

DRIVING APRONS, LINED FANCY TWEEDS.
Rs. 15.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.

THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Is the remedy for all your complaints.

"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."

The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Admission one Rupee, with use of Skates.

NUGENT AND CO.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. Young	3887	22nd July.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 18th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. ASTREA are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON and ANTWERP, and she is discharging in VICTORIA DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for Countersignature and to remove their cargo without delay. All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLERK, before removal from Dock premises, and all claims must be presented before the Vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

Apply to

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS,

Care of CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS,

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," CAPTAIN G. PARODI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 19th Instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 27th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of adopting an amended Balance-Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.

Bombay, 17th July, 1891.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12 per share for the year ending 31st MARCH, 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 20th July 1891, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th instant.

RICHARD PILE, Managing Director.

Bombay, 15th July, 1891.

HIGH CLASS TEAS

FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE,

SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re.	1	2 per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	"	0	14 "
PEKOE	"	0	13 "
BROKEN PEKOE	"	0	12 "
BROKEN TEA	"	0	10 "
FAMILY MIXTURE	"	0	8 "

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	"	3	12 "
COQUETAS	"	3	8 "

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
" 2	"	3	12 "
" 3	"	3	8 "

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

"BEACONSFIELDS."

Nos. 1 and 2.

Specially made to my order of thoroughly matured and selected SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

MALTA CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"

Rs. 11 per box of 100.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.

IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

REAL BURMAHS.

"MOUNG LOOS"

Rs. 2-8 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STORES noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for three years from 1st April, 1892.

Embroideries, laces, badges, headdresses, &c., &c.

2.—Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this office. They must be submitted in duplicate. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3.—Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as Earnest-Money. Cash or Notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4.—The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5.—Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank deposit receipts, or bond for double the amount of security sufficiently executed for the due fulfilment of his contract within fourteen days from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his Earnest-Money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6.—Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7.—Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1891, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel, Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Allipore, The 16th July, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, TOILET-SOAPS, &c., FROM THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, PHILLIPSON & Co., LONDON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., landed s. s. "Maple Branch," consisting of finest treble scented Brown Windsor, otto of rose, millefleurs, carbolic acid and toilet soaps, finest pocket handkerchiefs, assorted perfumes, double and treble distilled lavendar water, vegetable extract finest La Duchesse Perfume, cut white crystal toilet bottles, wax back tooth brushes, marking ink, smelling salts, satin sachets, shaving sticks, dentifrice, Poudre subtil, pearl powder, mahogany and looking-glass, counter stands, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—100 kegs disinfecting powder, a few articles of furniture, consisting of teakwood bedstead, clothes press, bookshelves, washhand and writing tables, teapoy, &c., 10 cases ketchup and relish sauce.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. THOMAS NEWTON WRIGHT, consisting of iron bedstead, teakwood chest of drawers, drawing and washhand tables, arm and easy chairs, wearing apparel, books and portmanteaux, a case containing hydrometers, thermometer and barometer, dressing case, telescope, Cambay carpet, China wall-plates, table ornaments, pictures, banjo, spoons and forks, salvers, &c.

The effects of the late IKHAN, woman, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, buttons, and cash box.

The effects of the late HEERA GOVIND, consisting of gold katia, Dutch dollar, and silver buttons.

By order of Messrs. Bull Bevan and Co., Ld., 2 cases each 30 dozen English umbrellas, of excellent make.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 pair of bulldog and bitch.
1 very handsome gray Arab horse, going in single harness.
1 lot English Shanghai and Bussora fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES, PROVISION, &c., AT CHUCKLA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

ON FRIDAY next, the 24th inst., and the following days (except Sunday and Monday) at 1 p. m. each day., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chuckla Street by order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim and others, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Esoofally Sumsoodeen and Co.

The whole of their stock-in-trade consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's and J. T. Morton's jams and jellies, preserved fruits, fishes, soaps, pickles, vinegar, sauces, vegetables, syrups, flavouring essences, Hamley and Palmer's and Peek Frean's biscuits, candles, tobacco, patent medicine, lavendar water, soaps, chemical food, toilet powder, comfits, cash-boxes, carriage lamps, kerosine oil stores, glass knobs, platedsalvers, Lumsden's account books, velvets, safe, scale, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sleater Road, Chickulwady, near the Grant Road Railway Station, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a strong-built light office shigram, China and Japanese table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps. Persian and Brussels carpets, oil paintings, &c., the property of the late H. H. SUMMERS, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BARBHAYA MOHOLA OR NAGDEVIE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

In pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1875, and made between Runchordas Bapoobhai of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, of the one part, and Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., deceased, of the other part, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, hereinafter mentioned, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1891, at 4 p.m., under the directions of Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, and Mr. Narrotumdas Venarsey, the executors of the said deceased:—

All the estate and interest of the testator Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, deceased, and of his abovenamed executors, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and premises situate at Bombay, in Barbhaya Mohola or Nagdevie Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement about 266 2-3 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by property belonging to the estate of Dhoti Morar Gordhun, deceased, on or towards the south by the property of Khimjee Odhowji, on or towards the east by public road called Barbhaya Mohola, or Nagdevie Street, and on or towards the west partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Odhowji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which said piece of ground, messuage, or tenement, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bapoobhai Visram and others.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 20, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Javerbai, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of Mancharam Pitambardass, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with its appurtenances, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the south by the house of Balcrustna Dwarkajee, on or towards the north by the Temple of Shri Ramjee or Thacoorwar Temple, on or towards the east by the property of Hurry Bhow Ram Bhow, and on or towards the west by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 67, New No. 667, old Survey No. 423, new Survey No. 351, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. Nos. 4285, 4286, 4287 and 4288, Street Nos. 493, 495, and 497, and the same are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Javerbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, Solicitors for the said Javerbai, or to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 533 of 1887.

Vulubhdass Damodhur .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Goverdhundass Damodhur and others ...Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., receiver in the above suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order made herein on the 29th day of June, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned properties on the undermentioned dates:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house, bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahaluxmi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under Nos. 2022 and 2020, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by the sea, on the north by the road leading to Dhakjee's Temple, and on the south by the property of Oodhowjee Nanjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dandhur Madhowjee, and are now in the possession of the said receiver.

On THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting on the west side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east and west by the public passage, on the north by the property of Khatao Natha, and vacant ground of Vydanbal, widow of Trioumdass Mogji, and on the south by the property of Jaitha Narronji, and which said premises are in the occupation of Valabdass Damodhur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receiver.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 20, 1891.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Companies from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks on favourable terms.

ERNSTHAUSEN & Co., Agents, Straits Insurance Company, Ld. Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

Bombay, 15th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THE above FIRM stand SECOND in the Official Returns of Brandy exported by over 200 Cognac Firms during the year 1890, which proves conclusively that their Brandy is well-known all over the World Sold by all Wine Dealers.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FORTY per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th July, 1891, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 10th July, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Khetwady, Bombay.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz.:—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the Shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents should be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz.:—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,

G. REIFFERSCHEID, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્આદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500

RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN, Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S

SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to

A. T. MOOKERJEE, Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON

AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH, SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital	$	100,00,000. Paid up	$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment			$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund			$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors			$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILIPPUTTI, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)

RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—

Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE, 14, Austin Friars, E.C.

CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA, TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSHEH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN, Agent.

29th June 1891.

Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED		£2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP		£ 250,000
RESERVED FUND		£ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE, 31, Lombard Street,

BRANCHES at YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN, Agent.

29th June 1891.

Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—13, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL Sr. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

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MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.

PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.

SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.

CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.

CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.

HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.

WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.

WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	1,000	500	500	3 p.c.p.a.	970
Bank of Bengal	2,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¾
Chartered Bank	80,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Chinay Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ah sadabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	5	104
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	80
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	435
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	650
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhuu Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	12,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Hinguahat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	635
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	..	880
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	940
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	240
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	850
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	580
Leopold	5,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	206
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2000
Mahalurmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	440
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	600 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,310
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Gocul Das	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,690
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	690
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	407
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,190
Rassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	490
Victoria Mills	950	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	660
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,150
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£18	..	do.	42

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	..	..	..	..	130
Fort	190	250	..	Rs. 20	900
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	..
Hemgol Press Co., Ld.	450	1,450	500	30	410 xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	440
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	200
New Indian	1,280	500	500	45	672½
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	106½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	605	1500	500	40	245
Sassoon	500	500	50	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	..	50
Sorab Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	410
	..	1,000	..	Rs. 80	24 - 33

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	11,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½ x
Back Bay Baths	1,500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	103
Bapty Bros	10,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	937½
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 15	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	328
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Mcharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	9½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Prince of Wales Island	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	99
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	920
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21-13
China Leaf	"	22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-8 "
Do. Old	"	21-10 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-4
English Sovereigns	"	14
Do. Dragons	"	13-15
Par Silver 17 Betterness	"	107-8
Par Silver 17½ Do.	"	107-9
Eycoe Silver	"	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, 3 p. m.
Football at the Cooperage Ground, 5-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th:—Culna (s) and Landoura (s) from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Astrea (s) from London; Lady Gordon (s), Colombo; Sculptor (s), Jedda; Singapore (s), Genoa; Venetia (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th:—Almora (s), for Persian Gulf; Elektra (s), Trieste, &c.; and Inchlonga (s), Dunkirk. Yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cyrene left the dock on Saturday last.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Club House on Monday, the 27th instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Annie Barrow left the dock on Friday, and the s.s. Elektra left on Saturday last.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 20th July 1891, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by schedule 28, viz., at 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 27th June last, terminated on Saturday after one of the longest sittings on record.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th June 1891 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 583,119 maunds and Rs. 1,60,423 in the earnings.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT BROACH.—The following gentlemen have been elected by the rate-payers, municipal commissioners for the town and city of Broach for a period of three years, viz., Messrs. Anoopchand, Mohunlal, Nurbheram, Hiralal, Liladhur, Sakurlal, Hargovindas, Nowrojee Ardeseer, Dinshaw, Furdoonjee, Bumonshaw Sorabjee, Furdoonshaw Pestonjee, and Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla.

CAMA HOSPITAL.—A ward has now been fitted up in this hospital for Parsee patients desirous of remaining beyond the allotted time in the obstetric wards. The room has been furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Jehangeer D. Framji with funds placed at their disposal by Mr. H. J. Rustomji of Karachi. The first children's cots, the nucleus of the present children's ward of 20 beds, were also the gift of a Parsee gentleman from Karachi.

"TYPES OF YOUNG MEN."—The humorous and instructive paper on this subject which was read last Tuesday evening by Mr. O. Williamson at the Grant Road Y. M. C. A. branch was pronounced so great a success that, at the request of several members of the parent Association, Mr. Williamson has arranged to repeat it at the Apollo Bunder Rooms to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—To-day at 5-30, on the Cooperage, wet or dry, there will be a game as follows:—*Colors.*—Lidbetter, St. Paul, Gr. Smith, La Touche, Fischer, Ross, Merryweather, Symes, Fairless, Owen, Truefitt, Anderson, Uines, Dobbin, F. Waller, Bell. *Whites.*—McCausland, Walpole, Reid, H. H. Tudor, E. T. Tudor, Hewitt, Schofield, Milne, Watling, Gr. Langton, Gr. Walker, Parsons, Chitty, Clark, Brierley, Joyce. The match Civil *vs.* Military will be played on Friday next.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Vithuklass Goober, a broker residing in Narayen Daru Street, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 16th instant somebody entered his house by making a hole in the rear wall and, breaking open a box, stole therefrom gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 806. All the members of the house were then asleep in another room. Fortunately the thieves did not enter an adjoining room, in which there was a cupboard containing Rs. 25,000.

A SERIES OF TRAM-CAR ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday evening, whilst Baloo Dadoba, a tailor, aged 40 years, was walking along Pydownee Road, he was knocked down and run over by a tram car. Baloo, being seriously injured, was taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital. Madhoo Kuma, a Hindu lad, was also knocked down and run over by a tram car at Abdul Rehman Street, with the result that his right arm was fractured. A Hindu girl named Molu Bechur was knocked down by a runaway horse of a tram car and was seriously injured. She was also taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY IN COURT.—Sheik Mahomed Sheik Ally was placed before Mr. Richardson on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Constable Hurst, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in the dock of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court on Friday. It was therefore necessary to remove him to the cells below, and after being taken from the dock, he roared and bellowed at the top of his voice, so much so that he was heard all over the building and interrupted the proceedings in the court. The prisoner's defence was that his cries arose because he was beaten by the policemen. The magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 15 or fifteen days' imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN INFANT.—On the 12th inst. whilst a number of labourers were digging the ground-floor of a house in Narayan Dabolkar Street, they found the dead body of an infant covered with a bag. An inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, but it was adjourned until yesterday afternoon in order to enable the police to find out the mother of the infant. Dr Sydney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, said that he was unable to say how the child met her death, as the body was very much decomposed. The police were [illegible] whom the child belonged to. The jury [illegible]

RE- [illegible] Columbia Skating [illegible] three months, [illegible] new management of Messrs. [illegible] Co., who have spared no pains to make the Rink as attractive and as popular as it was when it was first opened. The opening on Saturday was very encouraging, there being a large number of European ladies and gentlemen present, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather. Skating continued till 11 p.m., and the manager, Mr. Nugent, did all he could to look to the comfort of the skaters. At present there are four sessions—the first from 7 to 9 a.m., the second from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., the third from 4 to 7 p.m., and the fourth from 8-30 to 11 p.m. Soldiers and sailors under the rank of non-commissioned and warrant officers are not to be admitted, except on days specially reserved for them. It is proposed to form a skating club in connection with the Rink, and the proprietors agree to reserve Monday and Saturday afternoons and Wednesday evenings for the special use of members of the club. These sessions will be made as private and as select as possible, and no one will be admitted if they are not members of the club. At present it seems that the proprietors are bent upon making the Rink worthy of the patronage of the members of the first clubs of Bombay.

THEFT AND ELOPEMENT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Inspector Hiscocks placed a Hindu woman named Chandri and a man named Harri Sudhu before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first with stealing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 166, the property of her aunt, named Dewkibai, and the second with receiving the stolen property. It appeared that the prosecutrix kept her niece Chandri in her house at Peerkhan Lane and supported her, as she had no means of maintaining herself. About four days ago the prosecutrix went to her work as usual, leaving her niece Chandri in charge of the house. The prosecutrix always took with her the key of the box in which she placed her ornaments, but on this particular day she put it in an earthen vessel and went to her work. The accused Chandri found this key and, taking advantage of her aunt's absence from home, opened the box and, stealing the contents, absconded. She then went to live with the second accused and gave him the ornaments. When the aunt returned home in the evening, she found that her ornaments were missing and that Chandri had also disappeared. The matter was then reported to the police, who, on enquiry, arrested the accused and traced the stolen ornaments to a Bania named Khoorjee Virjee, with whom the accused had kept them for safe custody. Both the accused denied the charge. His worship convicted them on the evidence and sentenced each of them to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Love they say, is blind; but the most loving husband will see the difference in his home if you use SAPOLIO. Try a cake. It saves labour in housework. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE DHOBI TALAO TRAGEDY

SUPERINTENDENT SWEENEY, in his official report about the tragedy, says:—Yesterday, about 6 a.m., a Hindu named Govind Bulwant, residing in a house at Clarney Wadi, went to a passage between his house and another, where he saw the dead body of a Hindu woman named Saraswati, aged 20 years, lying with her throat cut in a masonry drain about ten inches wide and 15 inches deep. He immediately went to the Dhobi Talao police station and reported the circumstances to Inspector Saunders, who went to the spot and arrested Rama Hoonajee, who indentified the body as that of his wife, saying that she had run away from him. The husband always accused his wife of infidelity. Sharasvati had twice run away from her husband. On Thursday evening the accused and his wife, after taking their dinner at the house of the former's brother-in-law, started to go to a new room which they had rented the same day. They, however, did not go to the house which they had engaged, and it is presumed that while on their way to the new house they came near the drain, which is about five paces from the house, when, the accused, who is a robust man, threw his wife into the drain and cut her throat with a pen-knife, which was found in the *saree* of the deceased. After the accused and his wife had left their relation's house the former was seen at a singing party. The police has evidence as to the pen-knife belonging to the accused.

Superintendent Sweeney, of the C. Division, placed Ramjee Hoonajee before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday on a charge of murdering Saraswati, his wife, aged 18 years, on the morning of the 17th inst. The murdered woman, it will be remembered, was found lying in a drain with her throat cut at Dhobie Talao with a pen-knife in the folds of her *saree*. The prisoner was remanded till the 31st instant, to enable the police to make further investigations.

GILLESPIE MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged...	2,411	12
Major J. H. Nevill	30	0
Adjt, 2nd Bn, B B and C I Ry Volunteers as subscription from some members	7	0
A L P Tucker	50	0
Dinshaw E Pestonjee	50	0
A Badshhey	25	0
K B Bezonjee Sorabjee	50	0
Dustoor Cursetjee Jamaspjee	5	0
Dinshaw Merwanjee Rustomji	10	0
C Cowasjee	10	0
Manockjee Bezonjee	15	0
Jamsetjee Hormusjee	10	0
Messrs Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co	5	0
Messrs Hormusjee Rustomjee & Co	5	0
Byramjee Rustomjee	2	0
Jehangeer Cursetjee	5	0
Cooverjee Dinshaw	5	0
D Pestonjee Bhose	5	0
Merwanjee Cooverjee Bhose, Inspector of Police	10	0
E Ardeshir Framjee	5	0
Dorabjee Rattonjee	3	0
Messrs. Rodrigues and Bros	20	0
Officer of the Merwara Battalion	60	0
Major H C E Lucas	40	0
Total.....	2,908	12

HIGH COURT.—JULY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

478-90—Mirza H K—Kursondas Ludha Bodia and another vs Damodar Anundji—J C Cama.—Part heard.
675-90—In person, a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H, and D.
113-91—Shamrao P. Dharmajee Shimnyajee Nakwa vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk, W and S.
302-91—Tyabjee and D, Jacob Ellias Sassoon and others vs Rahimtulla Janmahomed—Balkrishna V and K—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

249-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another—Part heard.
233-91—In person, Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder—Part heard.
59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajooma and another vs Memon Haji Habib Ahmed—B V N Kirtikar.
433-90—Conroy and B—Esmail Nessey vs Karmally Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and another—Little, S F, and N.
38-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Ellapa Balaram vs Yenkoo Baloo and others.
505-89—Payne, G, and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—Pestonjee R and K; M, D, and J; C and B; and Crawford and Co—J C Cama.
632-90—Ardesir, H and D—Janmahomed Haji Ebrahim vs Sayajee Assana—Janardhun and A.
45-90—Crawford and Co—A H Reid and another vs Bejonji Jehangir Buxey—In person.
693-90—Little S F and N—C A Turner vs Bai Lalbai Thakurdas—D and C.
112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshee Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Itamjee and another—Chalk, W, and S, and in person.
122-91—Macfarlane E and H—Morarjee Jootha and another vs Waghjee Mooljee—Wadia and G.
492-90—T A Bland, Ramchundra Gandojee vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee and others—Nanu and H.
407-90—Chitnis M and M—Lullabhoy Nanabhai vs Bai Jeevee—Junardhan and A.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Gunga vs Hurjeewan Wussonjee—Little S F and N.—Part heard.
515-90—M N—Saklatwalla Bhugvandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essu—In person.
31-91—Khunderao M Bejunjee—Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxey—Ardesir, H and D.
635-90—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool-Hoosen Heptoola vs Hajee Ebrahim, Hajee Khanmahomed, &c—In person.
629-90—Tyabjee and D—Ramdas Luchminarayen vs. Hulsrin Londumul and others—Roughton and B.
524-90—T A Bland—Goolbai vs Godawribai—Jefferson B, D and K.
726-90—Payne, G and S—Gokabai vs Javervahu and others—Little S, F and N.
652-90—J C Cama—Meherbai vs Dinbai—Ardesir, H and D.
482-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Gulamhoosen Meherally Dhurramsey—Janardhan and A.
596-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Khetsey Kara and others vs Champsey Dharsey and others.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th July 1891, as compared with the statement of the 7th July:—

Liabilities.	June 30. Rs. A. P.	July 7. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,75,29,030 1 2	3,17,29,155 0 0
Other Deposits, &c.	7,05,58,144 14 3	7,29,22,804 14 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,67,354 5 10	5,68,753 4 0
Sundries	28,03,557 4 6	30,18,937 15 9
	Rs. 12,61,63,156 9 9	13,29,39,651 2 0
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,32,3[illegible]09 0 0	1,00,13,035 4 0
Other authorized Invtmts.	81,13,026 8 0	81,96,180 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	73,47,584 4 0	91,39,796 6 10
Credits on do.	69,07,459 3 6	53,30,842 8 9
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,12,63,768 11 7	2,02,23,874 5 10
Balances with other Banks	10,69,040 9 4	8,70,611 3 2
Bullion	10,37,238 3 11	10,39,662 11 11
Dead Stock	12,21,037 4 6	12,13,752 15 3
Stamps	11,499 6 3	10,642 1 3
Sundries	11,89,994 2 10	18,33,355 15 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	3,83,61,514 14 11	4,05,48,929 1 8
Do. at Branches	2,65,02,997 4 11	3,41,30,367 11 9
	Rs. 12,61,63,156 9 9	13,29,39,651 2 0

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 14th July, 1891:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,23,333	Dec.
Do. at Branches	9,71,335	Inc.
Other Deposits	15,31,825	do.
Post Bills	1,15,310	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	13,32,832	Dec.
Loans	5,52,767	do.
Accounts of Credit	13,61,207	do.
Mercantile Bills	92,532	do.
Cash at Head Office	38,76,317	Inc.
Do. at Branches	24,61,575	do.

THE Government of Madras has decided to depute a special officer to put in order the chaotic mass of old records in the Revenue Board's office. Mr. Buckley's name is mentioned in connection with the appointment; but it will, no doubt, be some time before his services can be spared from North Arcot.

No landmark in south London is better known than the Elephant and Castle, but there is every probability that the well-known tavern bearing the sign of the castellated quadruped will, at no distant date, disappear from its present site to make room for much-needed street improvements. The hostelry was an important point in the old coaching days. Close by it was the chapel where Johanna Southcott deluded her credulous followers, a few of whose descendants still believe in her ridiculous imposture; and it was also in the neighbourhood of the Elephant that Detective Bucket, of "Bleak House" fame, arrested Mr. "George" at the house of his friend Mr. Baignet, the "ex-army bandsman," on the pretence that he had called to buy a second-hand "violincller."

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE vernacular papers of yesterday discuss at considerable length the result of the trial of Manockjee Aslajee and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran's summing-up of the case to the jury. We give some extracts below:—

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The jury's verdict in the Rajabai Tower case was almost a foregone conclusion. We had stated from the beginning that, although the evidence before the Coroner was strong enough to throw suspicion upon Manockjee Aslajee and to justify his committal, it was far from sufficient to obtain his conviction. Mr. Justice Farran was perfectly right in almost directing the jury to acquit the prisoner, though, with all our respect for his judicial ability, we fear his summing-up shows a lamentable lack of appreciation of the peculiar nature of the prosecution in this case, and consequently of the evidence of individual witnesses. Indeed, though he seems to have himself perceived, though dimly, the peculiar nature of the prosecution, when he came to weigh the evidence for and against the prisoner, he dismissed that singular circumstance altogether from his mind. Speaking of the witnesses brought by the police, his Lordship observed that "they had been called by the prosecution in kindness to the prisoner, and they had not thrown upon the prisoner the onus of calling them. In his opinion, however, it was a mistaken kindness, as there had been no real cross-examination; for if they had been left to be called by the defence, they would have been cross-examined by the prosecution, and the court could have known whether they were speaking the truth." Yet his Lordship did not refrain from attaching just as much weight to this evidence as he might have done if it had successfully stood the fire of cross-examination. Although in the absence of cross-examination, the court, in his Lordship's own words, was not in a position to know whether they were speaking the truth, his Lordship, nevertheless, took it all for gospel truth. The evidence that went against the prisoner was subjected by one of our ablest counsel to the most searching cross-examination, whereas the evidence which went in favour of the accused was submitted to a so-called test which was technically styled "cross-examination," but which was really an emphasized repetition, expansion, and amplification of the examination-in-chief. Such witnesses had it all their own way. Free from any cross-examination worthy of the name, they were free from liability to contradiction either out of their own mouths, or by other witnesses, and if they had any wish to stray from the truth, there was not the restraining fear of cross-questions to compel them to it. They were practically witnesses for the defence brought by the prosecution, and therefore the prosecution had no power to tender any evidence contradicting its own witnesses. A trial, conducted under circumstances so unique and so singular, cannot be called a complete and thorough inquiry. It was wanting in the essential element of a judicial investigation. Although Aslaji was bound to be acquitted on the evidence, the partial and unsatisfactory nature of the trial still leaves in grave doubt the question whether the man was guilty or not. The memorialists were anxious to avert such partial and incomplete inquiry. They wanted to get at the truth. But the result of the trial leaves the terrible mystery exactly where it stood two months ago, and fails even to establish beyond doubt the innocence of the prisoner, though he is now acquitted and at large, as he was bound to be on such evidence as was laid before the court. Although this defect has been admitted by Mr. Justice Farran, he was scarcely sensible of its importance. For it made no difference with him whether the evidence had been subjected to cross-examination or not, and he gave as much weight to it as if it had successfully passed through the crucible. Take one instance. The learned judge disbelieves Mr. Entee, and believes the statement of Mr. McDermott contradicting that witness. Here was the statement of one man against that of another, and in the absence of any circumstance throwing light upon the character of this evidence, there was no particular reason why one of the witnesses should have been believed more than the other. Yet his Lordship believes the Superintendent and disbelieves the lawyer's managing clerk, and he believes the Superintendent on his *ipsissima verba*, which did not undergo the test which is invariably applied in every judicial trial. If Mr. McDermott had been cross-examined, some light would have been thrown upon the inexplicably strange conduct of the police, and his Lordship might have been furnished with the means of judging whether the policeman might not have had some very strong motive in contradicting Mr. Entee. It is most strange that the omission of this test, quite exceptional in a judicial trial,—an omission of vital importance,—did not weigh in the least with a judge of such undoubted merit as Mr. Farran. Justice is unquestionably done in the acquittal of Aslaji. But the result of the trial is really an eclipse of justice, so long as the culprits, whoever they may be and whether they include Aslaji or not, enjoy immunity from the consequences of their infamous crime. It is this eclipse of justice which has deepened the grief of the community aroused by a tragedy which has torn and lacerated their hearts.

The summing-up leaves the distinct impression that even a clear head and a sound mind is not always proof against the secret influence of bias. The address shows strong bias in favour of one set of evidence as against another, though, of course, the learned Judge was never conscious of the bias We cannot otherwise account in a lawyer of Mr. Farran's legal acumen, for a sweeping criticism, or rather condemnation, of those whose evidence supported the hypothesis of foul play and his omission to mention some palpably weak or questionable points in the evidence which went in favour of the accused. There is a singular similarity in the evidence of the children, but that does not render it entirely unworthy of credit, unless, indeed, it were stated that the children's evidence was a pure fabrication invented with the object of swearing away the life of an innocent man. There was no motive whatever for such conspiracy, just as there was no motive whatever for suicide. With his experience of Indian courts and native life, it must not be unknown to Mr. Farran that even when a witness's evidence is quite truthful as to the main facts, some details are added to it in the vain and delusive hope of giving more strength and support to a really good case. Granting for a moment that the children may possibly have been tutored as to some of the details of their evidence, it is impossible to believe, either that they were not on the tower about the time they mention, or that, being there, they did not witness the central facts to which they have deposed. If there had been an infamous conspiracy against an innocent man, nothing could have been so easy as to have got up half a dozen men to corroborate Mr. Entee. The learned judge refuses to believe Mr. Entee, but this witness had no earthly motive to go and tell a deliberate lie within a day or two of the tragedy, to some very respectable persons. He had not the prophetic instinct to perceive at that time that the inquest would take an extraordinary turn, that the police would not do their duty, and that his evidence would at all be necessary. Indeed, if report be true, he offered himself as a witness after much nervous hesitation. His Lordship showed similar want of discrimination in his views on the medical evidence. He preferred to put implicit faith in the soundness of Dr. Sydney Smith's evidence as against that of five other medical men, including the Coroner, Dr. Blaney. Although Dr. Blaney was not asked to state the opinion he had formed at the close of the inquest of the marks on the bodies of the poor girls, his testimony was clearly suggestive of his own conviction that there had been violence. While the learned judge put great stress on the experience of the Coroner's Surgeon, he failed to take into consideration, or even so much as to mention, the much greater experience of the Coroner himself. His Lordship, also, if we were to rely upon the published reports, omitted to direct the jury on the mysterious disappearance of the *kusti* and the *mathobana* and spectacles which Buchoobai was said to be wearing. Nor did he choose to consider it of any importance to allude to the rent in Pherozbai's trousers, or the ugly rent in Aslajee's jacket, or the strangely stupid neglect of the police to take possession of the man's clothes, which had some very suspicious marks upon them. These were most important omissions, and they all happen to be

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

THE less easy state of the London Money Market which we referred to yesterday is further marked by Reuter's financial quotations of last evening, which make Consols no less than ⅜ per cent. lower at 95⅜, and the market rates of discount higher to the same extent for short London Bills, and ½ per cent. up for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 2½ and 3 per cent. respectively. Indian Sterling Loan also was ½ per cent. lower, at 106. A decline of ¼d. per oz. took place in the price of Silver, making it 46d. ; and Rupee Securities, following suit, receded ½ per cent., say to £77½ in each denomination. In New York, the metal was half a cent cheaper at 100⅝ cents, with demand Exchange on London a cent lower, at 4·86½ dollars. The U. S. Treasury bought 400,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 100·87 to 101 cents. The Exchange Banks' buying rates in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5 5-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95½. Exchange on London was a centime higher, at francs 25·25½.

The London Sheep Skin Sale opened yesterday with a fair demand. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton. higher, at £62·10 ; and Yellow Metal had advanced ½, say to 5½. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay remained at 7s. per ton.

To-day there has been a further advance of ⅛ per cent. in the market rates of discount, but Stock Exchange quotations are unaltered. The Exchange Banks have put down their buying rate on India 1-16d., making it 1s. 5½d. There has been no movement in Silver in London to-day, and in New York both the metal and Exchange have ruled the same as yesterday.

In General Produce, the Linseed Market was quiet but steady yesterday at previous spot and arrival quotations for Bombay Seed. Wheat was flat, and Reuter reports a decline of 2d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and of 1d. on White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 4½d. and 7s. 4d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,240,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, and Surats and arrivals dull. The total sales reached only 6,000 bales, including the usual 400 East Indian. The only changes in spot prices were a decline of 1-16d. in "Good" Madras Westerns and of 3-16 in "Good" and "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevellys ; but American Arrivals were 3-64d lower all positions, excepting August-September deliveries, for which the decline was 1-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. This afternoon the market closed dull, both generally and for East Indians, the sales having aggregated 4,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats. Ready staff has not changed in value, but American Arrivals have further receded 1-64d. to 3-64d. per lb., the highest (all being in the most distant positions), the extreme quotations being now 4 11-32d. for July deliveries and 4 25-64d. for November-December. To-day's Imports are 3,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet, but steady yesterday, and the only changes shown by the quotations wired through Reuter are a decline of 1d. in 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings and of ¼d. in 3lb. Grey Madopollams.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 46,000 bales (out which again only 3,000 bales were Surats), but the amount forwarded to consumers was 10,000 bales less, at 54,000 bales. The Imports were 1,000 bales less, at 23,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 38,000 bales, and compared with that on hand at the same time last year and the year before showed yesterday an increase of 269,000 bales and 368,000 bales respectively. The stock of Surats was 3,000 bales less than last week, at 116,000 bales. The total visible supply had decreased by 120,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 21,000 bales less in sight, the figures which we give below continuing to show a large increase on the total supply compared with both the preceding years, though in the case of Surats a material falling-off compared with last year and only a small increase as against the year before. In prices a decline of 1-16d. in ready American Cotton and of 5-64d. in Arrivals had been established during the week ; and as the spot quotations stood yesterday, it was 2 1-16d. lower than at this time last year and 1½d. below the rate ruling in 1889.

There was at last some movement in the price of ready Cotton in New York yesterday, Mid-Uplands having declined 1-16 cent., say to 8 5-16 cents, while September Futures were 13 points lower, at 7·96 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, and the total increase now shown in the Receipts this year as against those for the two previous seasons is 1,123,000 bales and 1,367,000 bales respectively. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,520,000 bales against 8,500,000 bales visible a week ago. The price of ready Mid-Uplands has given way another 1-16 cent to-day, and the price is now 8¼ cents. ; and Futures for September are two points lower, at 7·94 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	15,000	3,000	12,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	13,000	10,000	11,000
" " Continent	6,000	....	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,867,000	5,744,000	5,500,000
" exports to U. K. do	3,267,000	2,765,000	2,738,000
" " to Continent do	2,429,000	2,022,000	1,900,000
" stock in the Ports	252,000	93,000	....

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	2,239,000	1,459,580	1,396,100
" " Surats	383,000	552,910	375,010

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1,071,000	801,680	702,760
" London	16,000	14,000	30,000
American afloat	30,000	10,000	10,000
East Indian "	18,000	45,000	41,000
Total	1,135,000	870,680	783,760
Price of Mid-Americans	4¼d.	6 9-16d.	6¼d.
" Good Dhollera	3⅜d.	4⅝d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	¾d.	1 15-16d.	1 7-16d.

Our local Cotton Market has been very quiet to-day, and prices show no change. Exporters have taken nothing whatever : and the only purchases by the Mills have been 500 bales of Bengal at Rs. 133-50 ; 100 Dnarwar, at Rs. 159 ; and 100 Ojein Ginned, at Rs. 175 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Only a moderate business has been passing in these markets to-day, but the tone of both has been steady, and we make no change in the price of any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,004 bales.
Wheat	19,277 cwts.
Linseed	3,680 "
Groundnuts	1,010 "
Castor seed	2,334 "

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged, Hardly any demand is apparent, and nothing fresh of importance has been done to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Some further decline from the previous evening's rates was quoted this morning with a weak feeling in the market, say Bank Demand at 1s. 5 11-32 to ⅜d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 19-32d. to 9-16d. ; but as usual on a Saturday business has been extremely quiet—in fact almost at a standstill—and the reduction of 1-16d. has not brought out any Merchants' Bills. Calcutta quotes ⅛d. higher than here, our closing rates for ready business being as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5 11-32 to ⅜d. per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-16d. "
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d. "
Credits	do.	1s. 5 9-16d. "
Francs	do.	1·35 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very dull and rather lower than yesterday's closing rates for Fours have been quoted at 107 9-16 for cash, 107 7-16 for the settlement at the end of this month, and 107¼ for the August account. There are buyers' sales, but very little business has transpired thereat. 107 9-16 is now nominally quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and the feeling is quiet, but generally steady, and our quotations show little or no change.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIND.

BIRTH.

MULES—July 11, at Karachi, the wife of H C Mules, Sind Commission, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ALMEIDA—July 18, at Mazagon, the wife of Dr. L. D. Almeida of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BORAH—July 11, at Tezpur, Assam, the wife of Surgeon-Major S Borah, of a son.
GOODE—July 12, at Lahore, the wife of J W Goode, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.
GREGG—July 6, at Richmond House, Naini Tal, the wife of Assistant Apothecary C N Gregg, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROCHE—ROBERTSON—July 14, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Most Rev Dr J Colgan, Archbishop of Madras, James Stammers Roche, Lieut, 21st Hussars, to Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Robertson, Indian Medical Service (Retired).

DEATHS.

ALLEN—June 27, at Jamalpore, E I R, Cornelia Dull Toit, wife of W L Allen, aged 29 years.
ALLEN—June 27, at Jamalpore, E I R, William Louis, infant son of W L Allen, aged 3 months and 11 days.
AIKMAN—July 13, at Berhampore, the result of a kick from a horse, Andrew Shepherd Aikman, Assistant, Bengal Silk Co, Limited.
LAVILLE—July 9, at Lahore, Ellen, the wife of John Ellis Laville.
MADRAS—July 12, at Mussoorie, Mary Anne Creagh, relict of the late Lieutenant A E Madras, A C D, aged 61 years and 7 months.
MARWOOD—July 7, at Agra, Margaret Anne Marwood, of the Baptist Zenana Mission, aged 50 years and 4 months.
O'BRIEN—July 9, at Lahore, of typhoid, Patrick William O'Brien, B C S, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, youngest son of P O'Brien, late P W D, Punjab, aged 23 years and 2 months
PARKER—July 10, at Delhi, of heat apoplexy. Charles Parker, son of J C Parker, of Surrey, aged 76 years and 4 months.
SIMPSON—July 15, at Madras, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Mr H F Simpson, of the Locomotive Department, Madras Railway, in her 42nd year.
SNEDDON—July 9, at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, after a short illness, Alexander, son of the late Thomas Sneddon, of Airdree, aged 50 years, 8 months and 4 days.
SMITH—July 8, at Cawnpore, N-W P, of cholera, Annie Margaret Mary, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs W H Smith, Muir Mills, Cawnpore, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891.

AN occasion that may fairly be described as one of world-wide interest will be celebrated in London on Wednesday. On that day the jubilee of Thomas Cook and Son will be commemorated by a banquet at the Hotel Metropole, at which two hundred and fifty guests will be present. It will be, as it may very fitly be, an eminently representative gathering, for there is scarcely a class in English society to whom this enterprising firm have not ministered and scarcely a country in the world which their operations have not covered. The Duke of Cambridge has accepted an invitation as representing the military authorities, and as testifying, we suppose, once more to the high satisfaction with which the Horse Guards and the War Office look back upon Mr. J. M. Cook's singularly successful management of the transport service in the Nile Expedition of 1885. The Khedive is sending a special representative, for the relations between the firm and the Egyptian Government have for many years past been intimate and cordial, and they have rendered to the Egyptian Government services of an important and valuable kind. The Indian railways, with whom, in connection with the pilgrim traffic and with the tours of cold-weather travellers, the firm have co-operated for some years, will be represented in the persons of some leading officials who are now in England. Such a gathering must be of the deepest interest in itself, but its chief interest will be in the very remarkable chapter in the history of modern progress which it will illustrate. The enterprise began in the most unpretentious way. The first of "Cook's Excursions" was a day-trip which the now octogenarian founder of the firm organized, in his enthusiasm for temperance, for the convenience of his fellow-teetotallers in the Midland Counties. In order not to sacrifice the dramatic power of contrast we will show at once, so far as bare figures can show them, the dimensions which the undertaking that had this modest beginning has attained. In the present year Messrs. Cook and Son have in operation over thirty thousand different travelling tickets, giving routes over 1,823,959 miles of railway, and road, and river and ocean, and last year the facilities which they offered were made use of by no fewer than 3,262,159 travellers, or, in round numbers, more than three millions and a quarter. A merely statistical account of the operations of the firm, however, would very inadequately represent what it has done. In the earlier years of the enterprise Mr. Thomas Cook confined his adventure within the narrow limits of the United Kingdom. He was content to make travelling for pleasure popular amongst the working classes. He was within easy reach of a cluster of historic towns and places of interest, and his excursions gave to people with whom railway travelling was an instinct yet to be developed the opportunity of seeing more than they had yet seen of their native land. The home excursion traffic is still a feature in the firm's business, one at least of the great railway companies having, we believe, handed over to Messrs. Cook and Son the whole of the ticket-issuing arrangements for this branch of their traffic. Even in India their enterprise bears traces of the desire to minister to the entertainment of the class for whose benefit Mr. Thomas Cook began his venture in July 1841, and the agency which for nearly twenty years has included tours round the world amongst its ordinary services is not above taking the trouble to give Bombay folks a trip round the harbour for a rupee or to organize cheap excursions for Calcutta people during the holidays. We are not quite sure of some of the dates in the history of the firm, but we believe that Mr. Cook had been fifteen years at work with home tours before he ventured on the more ambitious field of foreign travel. A "circular" tour along the Rhine seems to have been the first of these undertakings, and continental ground thus broken, there was no setting a limit to the possibilities of future expansion. The barriers to foreign travel were at once broken down. Cook's tickets made it as easy for the Englishman patriotically ignorant of all tongues save his own to travel on every railway in Europe as for the most accomplished polyglot : for the system developed intensively as well as extensively. The firm not only carried people further and along a wider variety of routes as time went on, but it did more for them. By the time that their tickets had become familiar on well-nigh every railway and every line of steamer in the world, their hotel coupons were accepted in every hotel. When the issue of circular notes and letters of credit was added to their operations only a short step remained to be taken for the firm to undertake most of the other functions of banking, and this step has lately been taken in Bombay, where they now do the business of bankers as well as of travelling agents. The geographical area embraced in the undertaking can be indicated in a word. It is world-wide. Excepting South America, there is no inhabitable territory on the globe where Cook and Son are not established and which they have not made easier of access to travellers. Their latest "annexation" is Australia, where they have undertaken the excursion arrangements of the great railway companies, as well as through-booking business in that land of five gauges. In recent years they have added ownership to agency. The Funicular Railway up Vesuvius lately became the property of the firm. But in Egypt they are the owners of a much more important interest. The Nile Flotilla, consisting of seven new tourist steamers and four new steamers by which the mail service between Assiout and Assouan is performed for the Khedive's Government, besides *dahabeahs*, barges and sailing boats of various dimensions, is the ultimate outcome of an experiment first undertaken by Mr. Thomas Cook in 1869. At first the Nile tours organized by Messrs. Cook and Son were on steamers belonging to the Egyptian Government, and they did not extend beyond the First Cataract. These steamers have since been replaced by the flotilla which the firm have constructed, and which are as perfectly adapted for Nile traveling as a thorough knowlege of the requirements of the service and an unstinted outlay of capital can make them. Indian visitors to Egypt have now special facilities for making the cold-weather Nile voyage, and to people on short leave the tour should prove exceptionally attractive. But Messrs. Cook have done much more in Egypt than open up the Nile to easy travelling. Their exploit in 1884-5, when the transport service of the Nile expedition was entrusted to them, is unique. This was the first instance on record in which, as the War Office told Mr. J. M. Cook, any military movement of magnitude had been entrusted to an individual or a private firm. The result certainly justified the departure from precedent. Mr. J. M. Cook, who was personally in charge of the operation, received on the 2nd of September written orders to provide transport for about six thousand men, with six to eight thousand tons of stores, from Assiout, the terminus of the railway, to Wady Halfa. Beside this, four hundred rowing boats had to be conveyed by railway from Alexandria to Assiout and thence by steamer to Wady Halfa. Mr. Cook was bold enough, as he puts it, to contract that he should be at Wady Halfa by the end of the first week in November. The dimensions of the undertaking were greatly in excess of the War Office estimates. Eighteen thousand instead of six thousand troops had to be conveyed, and the stores conveyed were five times the quantity estimated. But the work was done with a liberal provision for contingencies, as, for example, when the Admiralty estimated that twelve thousand tons of coal would be wanted and Mr. Cook ordered twenty thousand. Being carried out in this spirit, the transport of the expedition was done thoroughly and up to time, and it is not too much to say that Mr. Cook on that occasion rendered a conspicuous national service. As to the service that they have done in their general undertaking to the community at large, that is simply incalculable. It belongs to the history of civilization, for it has added to the pleasures of life as few enterprises of our time have done. All the world over are people who have benefitted by the enterprise that was begun fifty years ago with little expectation of the gigantic dimensions it was destined to assume, and who will join in hearty congratulations to the Messrs. Cook and in wishing them continued prosperity.

LORD LAMINGTON'S question in the House of Lords in reference to Siam was, in one respect, framed under a singular misconception of the interest of Europe at large in Siamese affairs. An invitation to the Powers to unite in guaranteeing the autonomy of that country against French encroachments would imply that the European Governments are equally interested in maintaining the independence of Siam. To nearly all of them, however, Siam is *une quanite negligeable*, and it would be a new and unheard-of thing to ask Austria and Germany and Italy, for example, to take any Asiatic territory whatever under their protection in the manner suggested. Germany, perhaps, has a certain commercial interest in the country, for much of the trade of Bangkok is in German hands, and German capitalists, it was lately reported, have obtained the concessions for two lines of railway from Bangkok to Korat and Patriew, two rich rice-growing districts, which are about to be constructed. German commercial and financial interests, therefore, must be taken into account by way of exception to Lord Salisbury's remark that Siam interests only [redacted] and France. The [redacted] good deal in [redacted] Burma had [redacted] ed by the ac[redacted]quin as the Governor-G[redacted]do-China. M. Lannesan is the accredited representative of a forward and even an aggressive French colonial policy. His book on "The Colonial Expansion of France" is one of the most Chauvinist productions, from the colonial point of view, that have been written for some years, and we may understand what his views are in regard to the "Expansion of France" in the Farther East from the calculation therein made that if France will only strengthen her naval position in Indo-China and Madagascar, she would, in the event of war, be able to cut off England from her Eastern possessions and even menace India. Such being the view that M. Lannesan takes of the probabilities of French expansion in Asia, it was not surprising to learn the other day that the new Governor of Indo-China had already alarmed the Siamese by designs on Luang Prabang, one of the Shan states tributary to Siam. Apparently M. Ribot has given the English Government assurances that M. Lannesan has no intention of putting into execution, at the cost of the Siamese, his strong ideas about the colonial expansion of France. But when the fox is brought into the near neighbourhood of the geese, we make little of the assurance that he has strict instructions not to disturb them, and M. Lannesan's idea in regard to the countries around Indo-China are so rooted as to have become an instinct which he may find it difficult to control, even under the strictest orders from Paris. There is, we know, a document on record which is more eloquent even than his book as to the conception of the claims and mission of France in the Farther East. M. Lannesan was the reporter to the French Chamber of Deputies upon a commercial convention between Burma and France which was concluded in the last year of Theebaw's reign. If the Siamese Government have a copy of his report within their reach, they will not thank the author of it for having become so near a neighbour. Luang Prabang, which seems to have had some tributary connection with Annam as well as with Siam, had a very prominent place in M. Lannesan's survey of the countries in the Indo-Chinese peninsula in which France was interested, and the reporter was careful to remind the Chamber that much advantage might be derived from the relations between Annam and Luang Prabang. And, again, M. Lannesan laid stress upon the fact that Siam and much of the country under Burmese sovereignty were not regularly organized territories. The plain meaning of this is that such territory may be easily embraced by an "expanding" power as he wants France to be. It is believed by many who are able to form a reliable opinion on the subject that, not long after this, French inclinations towards acquiring a commanding influence in Siam asserted themselves in a more direct way, but that the circumstances of the time proved unpropitious. That France would some day seek in Siam for compensation for the disappointment she met with at Mandalay in Theebaw's time has, however, never been a secret, and now that M. Lannesan has become her Eastern pro-consul it is no wonder that the Siamese are anxious.

Two correspondents, one of whom was one of the coroner's jurors, have written to us urging that a fund should be started to defray the expenses of the defence of Maneckjee Aslajee. The suggestion has already been responded to, and contributions have reached us from Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. S., Rs. 100 ; Mr. A. W. Maclaggan, Rs. 20 ; J. Kinneally, Rs. 20 ; J. B., Rs. 15 ; and "Englishman," Rs. 10. We shall have no objection to receiving further contributions, as the expenses of Aslajee's defence have necessarily been heavy, and there is a very prevalent feeling abroad that he has been the victim of gross injustice. Popular hatred, for which, as the issue of the trial proves, there was absolutely no foundation, did its worst against him. A Government Resolution even was issued which, if it had any meaning at all, meant an invitation to his accusers to find out and bring forward all the evidence that they could discover against the wretched man whom they were hunting down. Whether Government will think that their own intervention necessitates that they should do justice to the accused man by bearing the expenses of his defence has yet to be seen. Seeing, however, that, in the words of Mr. Justice Farran, what may be called the evidence for the defence outweighed what may be called the evidence for the prosecution, the costs of the defence may at least as appropriately be borne by Government as the cost of the prosecution. Meantime, the feeling that the man has been badly used finds general expression, and this is a matter that concerns the public at large quite as much as the individual who happens to have been the victim of unreasoning popular frenzy. All that the insanity of the mob could do to prove that he was a murderer was done, and it was sought to hang him on preposterous, contradictory, and incredible evidence. We know nothing of his antecedents, except that, whether they are bad or good, there cannot possibly be in them anything which would justify his being subjected to persecution and ruin because it pleased an excited populace to subject him, on no evidence at all, of a crime which has not been proved to have been committed. There must, we should think, be not a few repentant ones amongst the people who worked up a storm of hatred against the man who will now be ready to make amends by helping to save him from ruin. We shall be glad to acknowledge the expiatory gifts of such people and any other contributions that may be sent us, though we should be still more glad to learn that, on public grounds, the Government had recognised that if it was their duty to pay for the prosecution of an innocent man, it is equally their duty to pay for defending him.

A STORY of the mysterious disappearance at sea of a fireman employed on board the s.s. Knight Companion came before the notice of Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday. The chief engineer of the ship, named William Rome, was charged with

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A CLAN STEAMER STRANDED.

LONDON, JULY 18.

A telegram received last night states that the Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan from Calcutta, bound to London, has stranded at Jebelseyan, opposite Perim, off the Arabian coast. A steamer with steam-pumps is rendering assistance to get her afloat.

CRICKET ITEMS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The match between Middlesex and Lancashire was won by Middlesex by an innings and 69 runs, Stoddart hitting up a score of 215 not out.

Surrey defeated Yorkshire by ten wickets.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF HONG-KONG.

It is announced that Sir William Robinson, Governor of Trinidad, succeeds Sir George des Vœux as Governor of Hongkong.

REWARD FOR COLONEL GRANT.

It is notified in yesterday's *Gazette* that Colonel Gordon Grant has been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

MR. PARNELL DECLARED A BANKRUPT.

A notice in bankruptcy has been served on Mr. Parnell for the non-payment of Captain O'Shea's costs in the divorce suit. Mr. Parnell will move to have the order set aside on the ground that he is not domiciled in England.

THE AUTONOMY OF SIAM.

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Lamington suggested that the Government should invite the Powers to guarantee the autonomy of Siam, in order to prevent France encroaching on India. Lord Salisbury in reply said Siam only interests England and France, and he did not believe that the independence of Siam was threatened by France.

Lord Salisbury, replying to the suggestion of Lord Lamington regarding the autonomy of Siam, said the independence of that kingdom was very important to England and he hoped it was not less so to France.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ROHILLA.

The Board of Trade has ordered the detention of the s. s. Rohilla, in order that a survey may be held to ascertain the cause of the explosion of the main steampipe. The Rohilla's running will be taken up by the Bokhara.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Sergeant Milner of the 2nd Derby Regiment is the winner of the National Rifle Association's Silver Medal in the Queen's Prize.

THE CONFIDENCE MOTION IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, JULY 17.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the motion expressing confidence in the Government.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FISHING BOATS.

NEW YORK, JULY 17.

Excitement prevails at Eastport, State of Maine, owing to the seizure of seven American fishing boats by a Canadian cruiser.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JULY 17.

The Treasury purchased to-day 400,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 100·87 to 101.

NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

Resaldar Sayadulla Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers, and Native A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, gave an entertainment this evening at his residence at Gunishkhind in connection with the celebration of the Bakri Eed. The bungalow was prettily decorated for the occasion and the entrance bearing the words "Welcome to their Excellencies Lordand Lady Harris." A nautch party was present to entertain the guests. Their Excellencies, attanded by Capt Cox, A.-D.-C., arrived at six o'clock and were received by the host. Flowers and garlands were presented to Lord and Lady Harris and the other visitors,and the entertainment terminated at about 7 o'clock. Amongst those present were Major and Mrs. Blunell, Col. Rhodes, Miss Croft, Capt. the Hon'ble St. Leger Jervis, the Hon. Mr. Fuzalbhoy Visram, Kazi Shahabudeen Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Chief of Samuthsingi, Mrs. Pottinger, Col. Kaye, R.H.A., the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor, C. S., Mr. T. Naylor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Reid,Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Col. James, Major and Mrs. Newnham-Smith, Major and Mrs. Duperier, Dr. A. D. and Mrs. Pollen, Dr. J. Pollen, Col. Carrington, Mr. Gaussen, Mr. and Mrs. Ditmas, Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, Capt. Upperton, A.-D.-C., Mr. Moochool Shah, &c.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

Lord and Lady Harris have arranged that the children's fete shall take place on the 4th August on the Volunteer Parade Ground, Poona.

CRICKET AT POONA.

A cricket match will be played on the Poona Gymkhana Ground on Thursday and Friday next between Ganeshkind *versus* the Rest.

THE LATE DUSTOOR TEMULJEE MUNCHERJEE OF POONA.

A meeting has been held at Ahmednagar, by invitation of Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Naserwanjee, to mark their esteem and affection for the late Dustoor Temooljee Muncherjee, the late High Priest of the Parsees, who was recognised as spiritual head of the Zoroastrians at Ahmednagar.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.

Good rain has fallen during the day at Poona.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A POONA NEWSPAPER.

Pandit Ramabai, superintendent of the Poona Sharadasadan, appeared yesterday before Mr. Plunkett, city magistrate, and lodged a complaint against Shunker Venaik Kelkar, editor and manager of the Poona *Waibhav* newspaper, for having published certain articles alleged to be defamatory to the Sharsdasadan. Mr. Plunkett ordered the issue of the necessary process.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR Mrs. GRIMWOOD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

The appeal from the officers and men of the army for subscriptions on behalf of Mrs. Grimwood has reached India, and is being circulated among the various commands.

THE COMING MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

There will be a divisional concentration at Lucknow at the conclusion of the Manipuri camp of exercise under Major-General Æneas Perkins, who will have between four and five thousand troops under his orders.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN DESPATCHES.

General Elles' despatches upon the Black Mountain campaign are now before the Government, but may not be published for some little time.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. T. Hynes is appointed Deputy Director-General of Post Offices in India, and Mr. Phillip Sheridan Postmaster-General of the Punjab, in place of Mr. G. T. Hynes.

Mr. T. P. Bell officiates as Consulting Engineer for State Railways during Mr. O'Callaghan's absence on privilege leave.

Mr. H. B. Addis will act as Engineer-in-Chief of the Frontier Railway Survey.

PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID.

At the beginning of the present month Rawulpindi and Lucknow had between fifty and sixty cases of typhoid fever in each cantonment hospital among the British troops. This disease has also been prevalent in the British regiments at Sialkote, Chakrata, Cherat, Bareilly and Allahabad.

WATER-SUPPLY SCHEMES IN THE N.-W. P.

The Lieutenant-Governor, with his personal staff, leaves Naini Tal to-morrow for a month's tour on the plains. One of the principal objects of the tour is for His Honour to satisfy himself as to how the different water-supply schemes that have been started are working, and to launch those at Lucknow and Cawnpore. Sir Auckland Colvin at the same time is anxious to notice personally the condition of the different parts of the province where agricultural prospects are looking so ominous.

COMING VACANCIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Two Deputy Surgeon-General appointments will shortly be vacated by Dr. Farrell, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, in the Punjab, and Dr. Morton, in medical charge of the Punjab Frontier Force, their five-years' term of office being completed on August 8th and 12th. Deputy Surgeon-General Morice, presidency district, who obtained an extension of leave some little time back, will in all probability retire on his pension on September 6th. The Brigade Surgeons likely to expect promotion are Drs. Cleghorns' Harvey and Cluter. Dr. Cleghorn, Lucknow, it is believed, will succeed Dr. Farrell, Dr. Harvey returning to Calcutta, but to a military post. If this arrangement be carried out, Dr. Cluter, who has been seven years Civil Surgeon at Lahore, will be posted to the Punjab Frontier Force.

MORE MANIPURI PRISONERS.

Thirty police sepoys belonging to Captain Macintyre's battalion at Kohima arrived at Manipur on the 16th, bringing with them five prisoners, Chango, Changanthas, Ranthai, Nargba and Kairangba, all believed to be the murderers of Mr. Melville. Since the 26th ultimo, when Major Maxwell commenced the trial of the nine Manipuris implicated in the murder of our officers, no further trials have taken place.

SCARCITY OF DHAN AT MANIPUR.

Great difficulty is now experienced in procuring *dhan*. This used to sell at ten annas per maund before the arrival of our forces. The price has now risen to two rupees eight annas. Cachari traders, who lately came from Cachar, have formed a ring to run up prices, but have been stopped purchasing *dhan* and rice.

GYMKHANA AT MANIPUR.

Another successful gymkhana took place on the 16th, attracting a large crowd of spectators. The weather continues fine and is rather warm.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF MANIPUR.

The Chief Political Officer has been collecting information with regard to the financial and agricultural capabilities of the country, and concerning the best means for its administration in case the establishment of a provisional government should be necessary.

THE N.-W.-PROVINCES' POLICE.

The committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the police in the North-West Provinces and Oudh have completed their report. As it is of great length and embodies proposals and recommendations involving important changes in the constitution of the police, it will be some time before the local Government passes orders on the subject.

A PRISONER BLUDGEONED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

Yesterday morning, a native warder attached to the presidency jail is stated to have bludgeoned a native prisoner to death. The latter, it is alleged, had reported the former and had him fined, and, meeting the prisoner alone soon after the prisoners were let out from the cells, the warder threatened to have him severely punished. An altercation ensued, in the course of which the warder took up a heavy stick and felled the prisoner to the ground. On an attempt being made to suppress information a *post-mortem* was made and disclosed that the three blows had fractured the right arm at the shoulder, broke his right jaw and smashed his skull at the base, and his assailant had literally battered out the poor fellow's brains. The injured man died in an hour and a half.

A SCOTTISH COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS AT CALCUTTA.

Efforts are being made to get up a purely Scottish company of volunteers. The proposal has received warm support. The uniform is to be highland.

H. M.'s BLANCHE AT CALCUTTA.

Her Majesty's crusier Blanche has arrived here.

THE BAKR-EED FESTIVAL.

But for the conciliatory action of the police and the interference of leading men of both communities there would have been serious disturbances in Calcutta during the Bakr-Eed festival. The Hindoos are protesting against the slaughter of cows in their locality.

TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR TO DISTRESSED TRACTS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 19.

The Governor will shortly proceed on tour to visit the distressed tracts in the Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, and Coimbatore districts.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY SECRETARY, MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Colonel Hutchins, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Madras Army, brother of Sir Philip Hutchins, is in the running for the appointment of Military Secretary to Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Assam with the homeward mails of 10th July arrived here at 3 p.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, JULY 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa from Bombay arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 17.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here for Karachi this evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

The N. L. steamer Bayern from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅜
The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.	
7 lbs Shirtings	4-8
8⅓ " "	5-10
40's Mule Twiss	0-8½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight,	1s. 5 5-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅛
4½ per cent. "	77⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	46

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	46,000 bales.
" " Surats	3,000 "
" Imports of Cotton	23,000 "
" " Surats	3,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	1,071,000 "
" " Surats	116,000 "
" Stock in London	16,000 "

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* LOCAL XI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

This match was resumed on the Gymkhana wicket to-day, the local XI. going in first to finish their first innings. Sayanna and Aban were the only two to go to wickets, and after about a quarter of an hour's play Sayanna was caught by Lieut. Harold. The Local team's total was 159, leaving them 30 runs behind the home team. The Gymkhana then went in for their second innings and showed a slightly better front than on Friday, their total being 193. They ceased batting a little after 4 p.m. and left the Local XI to make 223 runs to tie. The time was too limited for the Local XI to conclude their second innings, and they stuck to their wickets as long as possible with the object of getting a draw. At 6-30, the hour for drawing stumps, the visitors had carefully put up a score of 104 and only four wickets down, Mr. B. Virji contributing 52. This termination of a really interesting match is unfortunate for both teams, and it is to be regretted that the game was not concluded. To-day Dr. Hill had the honour of making thr highest score for the home team, carrying out his bat for 77. Capt. Page took second place with 30, and Col. Rhodes retired for 20, being bowled by the ball breaking in front of the leg. Lieut. Wilson at 16, unfortunately, was caught out by his bowler Aban. The following were the scores :

GYMKHANA.

Col Rhodes, b Raja	20
Surg J E Trask, c Virji b Aban	3
Capt Page, b Raja	30
Major Von Donop, b Raja	14
Surg G B Hill, not out	77
Lt C F Harold, b Aban	7
Capt, the Hon St L Jervis, b Aban	4
Lt F A Wilson, c and b Aban	16
Lt B F Stuar,t b Aban	0
Capt Wallington, c Santan, b Raja	11
Lt F E Geoghegan, b Aban	0
Extras	11
Total	193

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Aban	147	8	75	6
Raja	150	5	59	4
Raj Lingoo	50	0	23	0
Watchmaker	20	1	7	0

LOCAL XI.

Pavri, b Rhodes	29
M. B. Virji, c Page, b Rhodes	52
Nursoo, c Page, b Rhodes	19
E. B. Virji, c and b Rhodes	6
Raja, not out	0
Extras	8
Total for 4 wickets	114

BOWLING. ANALYSIS

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Stuart	85	9	21	0
Rhodes	94	4	42	4
Geoghegan	40	1	19	0
Wallington	25	0	13	0
Harold	25	1	11	0

REJOICINGS AT THE AGA KHAN MAUSOLEUM.

Saturday was observed as a holiday and day of general rejoicing by the members of the Khoja community of Bombay for the purpose of celebrating the redecorating of the domes of the late H. H. Aga Khan's mausoleum at Mount Road, Mazagon. Notwithstanding the heavy rain which prevailed on Saturday, a large procession of musicians, standard-bearers, and carriages bearing the gilded domes was marshalled and passed through Khoja Mohola, Khan Bazaar, and Jail Road, entering the mausoleum compound by Mazagon Road about eleven o'clock. There the domes were removed and placed on the verandah. They presented an imposing appearance, the summit of each dome being surrounded by a gilt shield bearing a device. Thousands of people assembled round the mausoleum, and the procession had no sooner reached its destination than H. H. Aga Khan, who had come from Poona especially for the ceremony, arrived, accompanied by his uncles, Jehanghir Shah and Akbar Shah. On taking their seats on the verandah the domes were brought to them for inspection and were then hoisted to the top of the building. Some thousands of tolas of pure gold were used in the redecorating of the domes and cost about Rs. 40,000, which was subscribed by Mr. Abba Narsey, a rich Khoja merchant from Zanzibar. It would appear that at the time of the German disturbances on that coast the donor had reasons to fear that his business would be affected, and then made a vow that, if he succeeded, he would present the money for the embellishment of the mausoleum. The difficulties on the coast having been settled and the business of Abba Narsey having in consiquence prospered, the sum promised was sent to Bombay and the work of regilding the domes put in hand. The same gentleman, it may be added, a few years ago gave Rs. 8,000 for the silvering of the gates leading to the tomb. The tops of the central and two eastern domes, weighing 35 maunds, and the latter of which is 16 feet in height, were regilded under the supervision of members of the community at the Jamal Khana near Khoja Mhola. Mr. Abba Narsey on Thursday last gave a dinner to the members of his community at the Jamal Khana at a cost of Rs. 2,000 in honour of the regilding of the domes, and on the same day he entertained H. H. Aga Khan. On the afternoon of Saturday the Zanzibar merchant, Mr. Abba Narsey, also gave a dinner to his caste people and in the evening provided a display of fireworks in the compound of the mausoleum, the magnificence of the spectable being added to by the brilliant illuminations of coloured lamps with which the compound was crowded.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the overland mails of the 3rd inst., arrived in Bombay harbour last night at half-past nine. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Miss Temple	Dr Ireland
Mr and Mrs Galloway	Mrs Lane
Mr. Ram Prashad	Mr A J Chew
Miss Gordon	Mr S Russell
Mr W W Clifford	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A D Griffin	Capt Sherwood Smith
Mr A J Dunlop	Col Chatterton
Mr G E Coles	Mr Lovell
Mr J W Jones	Mr J S Misra
Mr F C Thomson	Surg-Genl Roberts
Rev W McCarthy	Mr K Brown
Genl East	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE COURT.

The 53rd anniversary of the Queen's coronation was observed on Sunday at Windsor by the ringing of church bells and the usual display of flags. Monday was kept as a holiday at the dockyards and garrison towns.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday held a levee at St. James's Palace on behalf of her Majesty, and a large number of officers and gentlemen were presented.

The Queen has conferred a peerage on Lady Macdonald, the widow of the late Canadian Premier.

On Wednesday the Queen received Mrs. Grimwood at Windsor Castle.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday last the debate on the Irish Land Purchase Bill was resumed, and, after speeches from Lords Kimberley, Camperdown, Ashbourne, Herschell, and Salisbury, the second reading was agreed to. On Monday the Factories and Workshops Bill was read a second time after some criticism by Lords Kimberley and Herschell. On Tuesday the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Bill was passed through Committee. Last night the Irish Land Purchase Bill was considered in Committee, a preliminary instruction by the Duke of Argyll being, after discussion, withdrawn.

In the House of Commons on Monday, on the motion for going into Committee on the Free Education Bill, Mr. H. H. Fowler moved an instruction to the effect that schools receiving fee grants should be subjected to local representation. Mr. J Chamberlain, while approving the principle of popular control, thought that its application to voluntary schools was impossible at present. The discussion was continued during the whole of the sitting, and in the end the proposed instruction was negatived by 267 against 166. On Tuesday the Bill was again considered in Committee. An instruction proposed by Mr. Summers, to raise the standards of exemption, was rejected by 186 to 133. An amendment that was accepted by the Government was to raise the limits of age for the 10s. grant to three years and 15 years. On Wednesday amendments to include evening schools within the scope of the Bill and to prohibit the use of catechisms or religious formularies in schools, were discussed and rejected. Last night the Bill was further proceeded with in Committee, and an amendment, proposed by Mr. Channing, to prevent any schools from receiving fees whilst receiving the Government grant, was negatived by 106 against 48.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except the Duke of Rutland.

Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., delivered a political address at Holloways on Friday last, and confidently predicted the utter rout of the Tory and the Liberal Unionist parties at the approaching general election.

Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., presiding on Tuesday at a dinner of the National Liberal Club, said that it was true that the Liberal party did not talk so much about Home Rule as they did five years ago, but the reason was that it was now a winning cause.

GENERAL.

Mr. E. Stanhope, Secretary for War, gave a grand reception on Saturday in the historic Royal Banqueting Hall of Whitehall. The Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family were present, and the general company comprised some hundreds of distinguished personages.

A festival dinner in commemoration of the 450th anniversary of the foundation of Eton College was held at the Hotel Metropole on Saturday, at which the Duke of Westminster presided.

Mr. Gladstone left town on Friday last for Lowestoft. It is stated that the right hon. gentleman's health has already been improved by his visit.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., on Monday, spoke at the annual meeting of subscribers to provident banks connected with the South-eastern and Metropolitan Railways, and made some interesting suggestions on the subject of national thrift.

At the Royal United Service Institution on Friday, an interesting paper was read by Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. Drummond Jervois, on "The Supremacy of the Navy for Imperial Defence." Admirals Sir Vesey Hamilton, Tryon, Houston Stewart, Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, and Sir J. Colomb, M.P., took part in the subsequent discussion which was resumed on Wednesday last.

The Bank rate of discount was yesterday reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent.

The annual cricket match at Lord's between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge concluded on Tuesday, after an exciting contest, in the success of Cambridge by two wickets.

A "memorandum" appeared in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday that the name of Sir W. Gordon-Cumming has been removed from the list of Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Elgin.

The body of the late Mr. James M'Henry, who was actively engaged in financial undertakings in the United States, has been exhumed at Liverpool under an order of the Secretary of State, but the reason for such proceeding is not yet publicly stated.

In consequence of the prohibitory effect of the M'Kinley tariff, the tinplate trade in Wales has been seriously affected, and stocks have accumulated to such an extent that the manufacturers have decided to close their works for a month. In the meantime American agents are seeking to induce workmen to accept engagements in the United States.

IRELAND.

Two candidates for the vacant representation of county Carlow were nominated on Wednesday, Mr. Kettle, Parnellite, and Mr. Hammond, anti-Parnellite.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £58 was announced, and also grants to evicted tenants of £33.

The men employed at Mr. Parnell's quarries at Arklow have demanded an increase of wages, which being refused, one of their number has been sent to take part in the election contest in Carlow.

COLONIAL.

Statements have been publicly made to the effect that Sir Hector Langevin, the Canadian Minister of Public Works, received large sums of money from contractors. These are denied by his friends, but a violent controversy has arisen on the subject.

The exports from Canada since the M'Kinley tariff has been in force, show a decided increase, contrary to previous expectations.

Sir George Maclean, formerly a prominent statesman in New South Wales, died on Wednesday at Mentone, aged 81.

The Queensland Parliament was opened on Tuesday at Brisbane. The Governor, Sir H. Norman, expressed a hope that the scheme for a Federal Union of the Australasian Colonies would be favourably viewed by the House and the country.

FOREIGN.

The Italian Premier on Monday declared in the Senate that the maintenance of the Triple Alliance was a guarantee for European peace, and therefore of the highest importance for Italy. The identity of interests of Great Britain and Italy in the Mediterranean was also a source of strength to the latter Power.

The German Emperor has visited Heligoland, and been most cordially received. His Majesty has since proceeded to Holland, and on Wednesday he, with the Empress, arrived at Amsterdam, where his reception was most enthusiastic.

A remarkable conversation with Count Munster some time since is reported by the *Times* correspondent in Paris, in which it is stated that the young German Emperor in dismissing Prince Bismarck from the Chancellorship and replacing him by General von Caprivi, was carrying out the expressed intention of his grandfather, the late Emperor William I. This revelation has created great excitement in Berlin.

Cardinal Lavigerie has expressed his great disappointment at the refusal of the French Chamber to ratify the Brussels Convention. The Portuguese Government will also decline to assent to the Convention, holding that its rejection by France renders it useless to do so.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Maj. J. W. Michell, Ben. Ret.; Lieut R. Chauncey, Ben. Ret.; Sir G. Maclean, K.C.M.G.; Maj-Gen. Hamilton Forbes; Maj-Gen H. W. Parke; M. T. A. Browne ("Rolf Boldrewood"); Canon Madan; Mr. R. H. Major, F. S. A.; Miss Anne Mozley; Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew; Lady Enid Wyndham-Quin.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

William Rome, chief engineer on board the s. s. Knight Companion (Captain Durant), appeared at the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday to answer a charge of assaulting Jainoo Balloo, a fireman on board the same vessel, who disappeared from the steamer early on the morning of 29th of June.

This charge was entered against the accused by the Magistrate on an information filed by Jainoo Balloo's cousin, who stated that the fireman received three blows on his chest and was kicked twice by the accused on the morning of the 29th of June, when the vessel was eleven hours' sail from Aden on her voyage to Bombay from Cardiff. Jainoo Balloo, it would appear, after being struck in the engine-room, went on deck, followed by the accused, at one o'clock on the morning in question, when he disappeared and was no more heard of. At the time the fireman was struck he was standing near the wind sail cooling himself after working at the engine fires. His brother labourers, as the evidence will show, soon missed him, and his disappearance was reported to the captain, but a fruitless search was made for him throughout the vessel.

Constable Gray, of the Water Police, was the prosecuting officer; Mr. Raikes, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

Bawa Sahib Ally, a fireman on board the s.s. Knight Companion examined, said:—I know the accused, Mr. Rome, the chief engineer and served under him for two months and a half. I was discharged from the vessel about fifteen days ago. When the vessel arrived in Bombay I left with the native crew who were paid up. The vessel sailed for Antwerp from Bombay.

The magistrate: Who is the man that is now missing?—Jainoo Balloo. He was on the steamer when we left Aden.

Where is he now?—I don't know whether he was killed by the *burra* mate or not.

Mr. Raikes asked his worship not to record this statement, since it was not evidence.

The magistrate: For how long has the man Jainoo Balloo, been missing?—For the last twenty-one days after the steamer left Aden.

When did the steamer leave Aden?—At 1 a.m. on the 28th of last month.

How many days after leaving Aden was the man Jainoo found missing?—We sailed from Aden at 2 p.m. on the 28th of June and he was found missing at 1 a.m. on the morning of the 29th June.

How did this happen?—I don't know; I was asleep.

Then you know nothing about it?—Tell me what was the matter?—The tindal sent another fireman, Jainoo Shaik Ally, to call me about 2 a.m. on the 29th June. I looked for the missing man Jainoo Balloo throughout the ship, but could not find him. I informed the captain of his disappearance about half past five. The captain told me to search for him. I looked for him in company with another *kalasi*, but could not find him anywhere on the vessel. The missing man was my cousin. When I told the captain I could not find my cousin, he told me to look again, but I could not find him. The captain told me he could not help me. I told him the missing man's name. I also told the captain, if he would not hear my complaint, I would report the matter to the police in Bombay.

The magistrate:—What matter?—The falling of this man overboard. The chief mate asked me where was Jainoo's box, and I told him that Jainoo and myself kept one box. The chief mate then took Jainoo's clothing and bedding.

What did he do with them?—He kept them. I did not carry them for him. When I opened Jainoo's box the chief mate took charge of his clothes.

You did not see anything yourself?—No; I did not see the assault.

Was Jainoo ever beaten in your presence?—No; I know nothing further about the cause of the man being missed.

Was Jainoo Balloo in good health?—Yes; he was a strong, healthy, young man and had no troubles. I have known Jainoo for the last twenty-two or twenty-three years.

Did the captain make any enquiries on board afterwards concerning the missing man?—No; and I was not called or questioned by the captain.

Cross-examined: I was intimate with the missing man, as he was my cousin. Jainoo was not found asleep to my knowledge some days before this in a bunker. I do not know that he was taken off the fireman's work and put as coal trimmer on account of being found asleep. Jainoo was a fireman and was not taken off at all.

Mr. Raikes: Who called you at 2 a.m. in the morning when the man was found missing?—Jainoo.

The magistrate: What Jainoo? That is not the missing man?—No; I mean Jainoo Sheikh Ally. He told me the time, and I searched all over the ship. I also went forward to the front of the ship.

Mr. Rinkes: What officer was on the bridge?—The second officer, Thomas Jones (witness identifies him).

Do you mean to tell us that neither the officer on the bridge nor the quarter-master spoke to you when you were searching?—No; I did not see them.

The magistrate:—How did you search the ship?—I did not call out for him, but looked for him.

You know an enquiry was made into this occurrence by the engineers and the serang by directions of the captain?—Yes. They searched the holds and bunkers. No one was called and questioned as to when Jainoo was last seen.

Shaik Mamoo Sheikh Isaac, second tindal on the s. s. Knight Companion, was next called, and said: I knew one Jainoo Balloo. I was engaged with him on the s. s. Knight Companion in Bombay about three months ago, when the ship sailed for Antwerp. Jainoo was fireman till he was found missing about ten hours after leaving Aden.

The Magistrate:—Do you know how the man came to be missing?—No; but I know the circumstances of his being struck.

Mr. Gray: What do you know about it?—On the night he was found missing the chief engineer came down at 1 a. m. to the stoke-hole. He asked me why the steam was 10 lbs. lower and struck me on the back of my neck. The chief engineer (the accused) asked where the firemen were. I told him there were two firemen on the spot and two forward. The accused, after seeing the men near me, went forward to look for the other two firemen. I followed the accused, and I saw Jainoo, the missing man, standing near the windsail (a ventilator.) The accused asked him why he was standing there and Jainoo replied that he had just raked up the fires and was standing there to cool himself. The accused then said to Jainoo, "Why do you altercate with me?" and he then gave him two or three blows on the chest. Jainoo was then called by the accused upon deck, and whilst he was going up the accused kicked him twice. I don't know what happened on deck afterwards, as I remained below on watch.

The magistrate: Did you make any enquiries as to what became of Jainoo?—I sent the other Jainoo Sheikh Ally, the fireman, to tell the serang what happened. As no trace of the missing Jainoo was obtained, his cousin was sent for by me and I informed him of what had passed. His cousin searched for the missing man till 4 a.m., when he returned, and I looked for him till half past five, but could not find him. I went and of after awakening the captain, who was asleep in the chart room, reported the assault to him and the disappearance of Jainoo.

The witness deposed to the corroborative evidence of the fruitless enquiries made at the captain's directions for the missing man and the threat to the captain by Jainoo's relation of reporting the matter to the police.

Mr. Raikes cross examines: Do you speak English? The witness answered "No" in English.

Mr. Raikes asked the court to take down the witness's answer, as it showed his veracity.

Do you deny you found Jainoo asleep in the bunker and reported him to the chief engineer?—I did not report him. This is my second voyage in the s. s. Knight Companion. No one was with the accused when he came down from the deck. The third engineer was in the engine-room. I am responsible for keeping up the steam. The accused spoke to the missing man partly in English and partly in the country language.

Mr. Raikes: Where was Jainoo exactly standing when he was struck?—Near the windsail.

Was Jainoo looking forward seaward or to the stern of the ship?—He was facing the stern of the ship.

Did Jainoo cry out when he was struck?—Yes. He said "Take care, sir; take care, sir."

Did he attempt to run away?—No.

Did the accused tell him to go on deck?—Yes. He said "Come up; come up." The accused followed him up the ladder and kicked him twice. The accused kicked him twice when he was on the third step of the ladder.

Where was the accused standing when he kicked Jainoo?—In the stoke-hold. I did not go up on deck at 2 a. m. that morning. I also did not go and tell the accused that the man was missing or was asleep. It is not true if the captain says he heard nothing of this matter at half past nine that morning from the men.

Mr. Richardson being informed that Captain Durant was sitting in court, asked him to stand outsidde, as he wished to examine him.

Jainoo Sheikh Ally and two others were called, who gave corroborative testimony of Jainoo being assaulted and of his disappearance.

The magistrate admitted the accused to bail in Rs. 1,000 personal recognizance and a surety for a like amount. Captain James Richard Durant was tendered as surety and accepted.

THE CHINESE RIOTS.

At Wusuch the riot has been suppressed, and a correspondent writing from Kiukiang on the 8th June says:—On Sunday evening the long-expected attempt came off. As usual they made the 'children' the occasion of the outbreak. The Romanist orphanage within the city was the scene of the first trouble. A great crowd collected around the number of children who were being sent into the country and to the hospital in the Concession. The crowd increased and became noisy and did a little damage by tearing up shrubbery and breaking windows, but in five minutes, and before time was allowed for them to get really started, troops came in hot-haste from three camps and immediately took possession. Guards were also thrown in and around the Mission property of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after, a great mob collected in the Concession. The ladies and children were quietly and quickly removed to the Consulate and Custom House, and arms handed out to the residents, some 30 in number. In the meantime word was sent to the gunboats, three being fortunately in harbour, and armed boatloads of men were sent to the jetties ready to be landed at a second's notice. The mob was kept quiet by the presence of the foreigners in the back streets and on the Bund. In the back streets the mob was the thickest. There one of the students harangued the crowd and urged them to go on and kill foreigners. Said he, 'What are we afraid of? We are many, the foreigners only few, and we can overpower them. With this they made a rush at the three foreigners stationed there; but Mr. Millar, chief of the police, knocked the student down and when he rose to renew the conflict, Mr. Millar's revolver was pointed at his head and death threatened if they came on again. They prudently declined. But the mob increased; soon some eight or ten residents formed line and charged with the bayonet and drove thousands before them and out of the settlement. In the meantime the Taotai, with a great following of troops, poured in, and every chance of the mob destroying property or taking life was gone. The Chinese soldiers were requested to clear the Concession and close the barrier: they made some ineffectual attempts, so the residents took the work in hand and drove the crowd from all the streets at the point of the bayonet, and closed the barrier. Pickets of Chinese soldiers were posted everywhere, and residents were under arms all night. To-day the Concession was crowded, and the Chinese roamed all about, but dared not break out, armed foreigners being everywhere. As an instance of the value of the native soldiers in a conflict with the people, one of the 'braves' started to move on a crowd, but they would not be moved, and finally the soldier pushed one of them, who turned round and cursed him, whereat the soldier made a polite bow. Other braves ran up, but did not seem to do much, and it was not till the residents appeared with fixed bayonets that there was any stampede. To-night again at 7 o'clock, the foreigners have had to clear the Concession at the point of the bayonet, and guards are stationed with ball ammunition. There is no danger here; we are strong, well armed, and prepared; the residents with the help of the sailors can drive off ten thousand. The excitement will doubtless last some time yet, but everything is well in hand.

The Viceroy of Nanking has issued a proclamation denouncing the Kolao Society. He says:—The members of the Kolao Hui appoint their own leaders, secretly engrave false seals, distribute pieces of cloth (as proof of membership), make recruits, and commit crimes contrary to the established laws. Their guilt cannot be expiated even by death punishment. I have taken steps to discover and arrest them in every direction. Once captured and convicted, the members shall suffer instant death, in accordance with the special laws which have been framed to punish secret societies without mercy being shown. Still in the Kolao Society there are plenty who are willing members, but at the same time there are also many ignorant people who have been duped and misled. These joined with the expectation of being assisted with money and food and clothing, and of being backed up in cases of disputes. They trusted blindly to the Society's promises, and bought the cloth ticket. It is true that to enter the Society is itself a crime punishable by the laws, but taking into consideration that their original intention was excusable, and that they have only stepped into a trap prepared for their destruction, I am unwilling that the jade and stone should be indiscriminately consigned to the fire (the actually and apparently guilty should be equally punished) just at this juncture of making arrests. Therefore by this proclamation I notify you, people of all classes, to take warning. Those who have bought the cloth ticket to become Kolao members, should take the earliest opportunity to retreat, burn the cloth ticket, repent, turn over a new leaf, enter into some other occupation, and become good subjects, so as to save their lives, or hand the cloth ticket to the authorities, who will do the burning. Any one secretly informing the officials as to who the Kolao leaders are when these are convicted, not only will be exempted from punishment, but will be heavily rewarded. Even if the leaders should themselves truly repent and come forth, their past conduct will not be inquired into. Should they persist in their blind path from first to last, then, once apprehended, they will know that the laws of the State will be dealt out to them to the last measure without leniency. They will then regret in vain. Let all wake up from their dreams and seriously consider this, and not allow the good admonishing to be lost to you! Let the father restrain his son, the elder restrain his younger brother, from falling into the clutches of the law!

The Governor of Anhui has communicated the following proclamation to the W

"THE LAST RELIEF."

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S last story in the *Ludgate Monthly* is reproduced below :—

"He rode to death across the moors—
Oh, false to me and mine!
But the naked ghost came to my door
And bade me tend the kine.
"The naked ghost came to my door
And flickered to and fro,
And syne it whimpered through the crack
Wi' 'Jeanie, let me go.'"

OLD BALLAD.

Nothing is easier than the administration of an empire, so long as there is a supply of administrators. Nothing, on the other hand, is more difficult than short-handed administration. In India, where every man holding authority above a certain grade must be specially imported from England, this difficulty crops up at unexpected seasons. Then the great empire staggers along, like a North Sea fishing smack, with a crew of two men and a boy, until a fresh supply of food for fever arrives from England, and the gaps are filled up.

Some of the provinces are permanently short handed, because their rulers know that if they give a man just a little more work than he can do, he contrives to do it. From the man's point of view, this is wasteful, but it helps the empire forward; and flesh and blood are very cheap. The young men—and young men are always exacting—expect too much at the outset. They come to India, desiring careers, and money, and a little success, and sometimes a wife.—There is no limit to their desires, but in a few years it is explained to them by the sky above, the earth beneath, and the men around, that they are of far less importance than their work and that it really does not concern themselves whether they live or lie, so long as that work continues. After they have learned this lesson they become men worth consideration.

Many seasons ago the gods attacked the administration of the Government of India in the heart of the hot season. They caused pestilences and famines, and killed the men who were deputed to deal with each pestilence and every famine. They rolled the small-pox across a desert, and it killed four Englishmen one after the other, leaving thirty thousand square miles masterless for many days. They even caused the cholera to attack the reserve depots—the sanitaria in the Himalayas—where men were waiting on leave till their turn should come to go down into the heat. They killed men with sunstroke who otherwise might have lived for three months longer; and—this was mean—they caused a strong man to tumble from his horse and break his neck just when he was most needed. It will not be long—that is to say, five or six years will pass—before those who survived forget that season of tribulation, when they danced at Simla with wives who feared that they might be widows before the morning, and when the daily papers from the plains confined themselves entirely to one kind of domestic occurrence.

Only the Supreme Government never blenched. It sat upon the hill tops of Simla, among the pines, and called for returns and statements, as usual. Sometimes it called to a dead man, but it always received the returns as soon as his successor could take his place.

Ricketts of Myndone, died, and was relieved by Carter. Carter was invalided home, but he worked to the last minute and left no arrears. He was relieved by Morten-Holt, who was too young for the work. Holt died of sunstroke when the famine was in Myndonie. He was relieved by Damer, a man borrowed from another province, who did all he could, but broke down from overwork. Cromer, in London on a year's leave, was dragged out by telegram from the cool darkness of a Brompton flat to the white heat of Myndonie, and he held fast. That is the record of Myndonie alone.

On the Meonee Canal three men went down; in the Kahan district, when cholera was at its worst, three more. In the Divisional Court of Halimpur two good men were accounted for, and so the record ran, exclusive of the wives and little children. It was a great game of general post with death in all the corners, and it drove the Government to their wits' end to tide over the trouble till autumn should bring the new drafts.

The gods had no mercy, but the Government and the men it employed had no fear. This annoyed the gods, who are immortal, for they perceived that the men whose portion was death were greater than they. The gods are always troubled, even in their paradises, by this sense of inferiority. They know that it is so easy for themselves to be strong and cruel, and they are afraid of being laughed at. So they smote more furiously than ever, just as a swordman slashes at a chain to prove the temper of his blade.

The chain of men parted for an instant at the stroke, but it closed up again and continued to drag the Empire forward, and not one living link of it rang false, or was weak. All desired life, and love, and the light, and liquor, and larks, but none the less they died without whimpering. Therefore the gods would have continued to slay them till this very day, had not one man failed.

His name was Haydon, and being young he looked for all that young men desire: most of all he looked for love. He had been at work in the Girdhauri district for eleven months, till fever and pressure had shaken his nerve more than he knew. At last he had taken the holiday that was his right—the holiday for which he had saved up one month a year for three years past. Keyte, a junior, relieved him one hot afternoon. Haydon shut his ink-stained office box, packed himself some thick clothes—he had been living in cotton-duck for four months—gave his files of sweat-dotted papers, saw Keyte slide a piece of blotting papers between the naked arm and the desk, and left that parched station of roaring dust-storms for Simla and the cool of the snows.

There he found rest, and the pink blotches of prickly-heat faded from his body, and being idle he went a-courting without knowing it. After a decent interval, he found himself drifting very gently along the road that leads to the church, and a pretty girl helped him. He enjoyed his meals, was free from the intolerable strain of bodily discomfort, and as he looked from Simla upon the torment of the silver-wrapped plains below, laughed to think he had escaped honourably, and could talk prettily to a pretty girl, who, he felt sure, would in a little time answer an important question as it should be answered.

But, out of natural perversity and an inferior physique, Keyte, at Girdhauri, one evening laid his head upon his table and never lifted it up again, and news was flashed up to Simla that the district Girdhauri called for a new head. It never occurred to Haydon that he would be in any way concerned, till Hamerton, a secretary of Government, stopped him on the Mall, and said "I'm afraid—I'm very much afraid—that you will have to drop your leave and go back to Girdhauri. You see, Keyte's dead, and—and we have no one else to send, except yourself. The roster's a very short one this season; and you look much better than when you came up. Of course, I'll do all I can to spare you, but I'm afraid—I'm very much afraid—that you will have to go down." The Government, on the other hand, was not in the least afraid. It was quite certain that Haydon must go down. He was in moderately good health, had enjoyed nearly a month's holiday, and the needs of the state was urgent. Let him, they said, return to his work at Girdhauri. He must forego his leave, but some time in the years to come the Government might repay him the lost months if it were not too short-handed. In the meantime he would return to duty.

The assistants in the *Hara-kiri* of Japan are all intimate friends of the man who must die. They like him immensely, and they bring him the news of his doom with polite sorrow. But he must die, for that is required of him.

Hamerton would have spared Haydon, had it been possible, but indeed he was the healthiest man in the ranks, and he knew the district. "You will go down to-morrow," said Hamerton. "The regular notification will appear in the *Gazette* later on. We can't stand on forms this year."

Haydon said nothing, because those who govern India obey the law. He looked (it was evening) at the line of the sun-flushed snows forty miles to the east, and at the palpitating heat haze of the plains of fifty miles to the west; and his heart sank. He wished to stay in Simla, to continue his wooing, and he knew too well the torments that were in store for him in Girdhauri. His nerve was broken. The coolness, the dances, the dinners that were to come, the scent of the Simla pines and the wood-smoke, the canter of horses' feet on the crowded mall turned his heart to water.

He could have wept passionately, like a little child, for his lost holiday and his lost love, and, like a little child baulked of its play, he became filled with cheap spite than can only hurt the owner. The men at the club were sorry for him, but he did not want to be condoled with. He was angry and afraid. Though he recognized the necessity of the injustice that had been done to him, he conceived that it could all be put right by yet another injustice, and then. . . . and then somebody else would have to do his work, for he would be out of it for ever.

He reflected on this while he was hurrying down the hill-sides, after a last interview with the pretty girl to whom he had said nothing that was not commonplace and inconclusive. This last failure made him the more angry with himself, and the spite and the range increased. The air grew warmer and warmer as the cart rattled down the mountain road, till at last the hot stale stillness of the plains closed over his head like heated oils and he gasped for breath among the dry date-palms at Kalka. Then came the long level ride into Umballa, the stench of dust which breeds despair, the lime-washed walls of Umballa station, hot to the hand, though it was eleven at night, the greasy rancid meal served by the sweating servants, the badly trimmed lamps in the oven-like waiting room, and the whining of innumerable mosquitoes. That night, he remembered, there would be a dance at Simla. He was a very weak man.

That night Hamerton sat at work till late in the old Simla Foreign Office, which was a rambling collection of match-boxes packed away in a dark by-path under the pines. One of the wandering storms that run before the regular breaking of the monsoon had wrapped Simla in white mist. The rain was roaring on the singled, tin-patched roof, and the thunder rolled to and fro among the hills, as a ship rolls in the seaways.

Hamerton called for a lamp and a fire to drive out the smell of mould and forest undergrowth that crept in from the woods. The clerks and secretaries had left the office two hours ago, and there remained only one native orderly who set the lamp and went away. Hamerton returned to his papers, and the voice of the rain rose and fell. In the pause he could catch the crunching of rickshaw wheels and the clatter of horses' feet going to the dance at the Viceroy's. These ceased at last and the rain with them. The thunder drew off muttering towards the plains, and all the dripping pine-trees sighed with relief.

"Orderly!" said Hamerton. He fancied that he heard somebody moving about the rooms.

There was no answer, except a deep-drawn breath at the door. It might come from a panther prowling about the verandahs in search of a pet dog, but panthers generally snuffed in a deeper key. This was a thick, gasping breath, as of one who had been running swiftly, or lay in deadly pain.

Hamerton listened again.

There certainly was somebody moving about the Foreign Office. He could hear boards creeking in far-off rooms, and uncertain steps on the rickety staircase. Since the clock marked close upon midnight, no one had a right to be in the office.

Hamerton had picked up the lamp, and was going to make a search, when the steps and the heavy breathing came to the door again, and stayed.

"Who's there?" said Hamerton. "Come in!"

Again the heavy breathing, and a thick, short cough.

"Who relieves Haydon?" said a voice outside.

"Haydon! Haydon! Dying at Umballa. He can't go till he is relieved. Who relieves Haydon?"

Hamerton dashed to the door and opened it to find a stolid messenger from the telegraph office, breathing through his nose, after the manner of natives. The man held out a telegram. "I could not find the room at first," he said. "Is there an answer?"

The telegram was from the station-master at Umballa, and said—"Englishman killed. Upmail 42. Slipped from platform. Dying. Haydon. Civilian. Inform Government."

"There is no answer" said Hamerton, and the man went away, but the fluttering whisper at the door continued—"Haydon! Haydon! Who relieves Haydon? He must not go till he is relieved. Haydon! Haydon! Dying at Umballa. For pity's sake be quick!"

Hamerton thought for a minute of the pityfully short roster of men available, and answered quietly: "Flint, of Degauri." Then and not till then did the hair begin to rise on his head, and Hamerton, Secretary to Government, neglecting the lamp and the papers, went out very quickly from the Foreign Office into the cool, wet night. His ears were tingling with the sound of a dry death rattle, and he was afraid to continue his work.

Now, only the gods know by whose design and intention Haydon has slipped from the dimly lighted Umballa platfrom under the wheels of the mail that was to take him back to his district, but since they lifted the pestilence on his death, we may assume that they had proved their authority over the minds of men, and found one man in India who was afraid of present pain.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and and the same common jury :—

FORGERY AND FABRICATION OF FALSE EVIDENCE.

Lulloo Nundlal, a Guzerati Hindu, was charged with fabricating false evidence, forgery, using evidence known to be false, forgery of a valuable security, and using as genuine a forged document. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the prosecution; the accused not being represented by counsel.

One more witness was called by the prisoner to show how the service of the High Court summons upon the two prosecutors was effected. Mr. L. A. Watkins, Deputy Registrar, and Mr. Miles, Deputy Sheriff, were also examined with reference to the general service of summonses.

Mr. Russell summoned up the evidence for the prosecution.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, remarked that, the prisoner having called evidence to show the service of the High Court summonses upon the prosecutors, the examination of the signatures made by the latter in acknowledgment of the receipt of the summonses was very important. His lordship asked the jury to consider the evidence of the experts as to handwriting very carefully, especially the evidence of Mr. Bapujee Dinanathjee. The prisoner said that the story of the prosecution that the summonses in connection with the High Court suit, in which a decree was passed in terms of the award, were not served upon the prosecutors, was false. In support of this statement he produced a book, together with a copy of the summons, which were found on searching the house of the prosecutor Mathuradas at Petlad. No doubt the book and the copy of the summons were found in the house by the foujdar. But the suggestion of the prosecution was that the prisoner, in some way or other, had succeeded in placing the book and the summons in the house before the search was made by the foujdar in the presence of a "panch." It was alleged that they were found in an inner room, that all the doors were locked, and that it was impossible for the prisoner to have got into the room. The foujdar sent up the summons found in the house to the magistrate, but he did not send up the book, which was sent afterwards. The prisoner suggested that the foujdar was acting in collusion with the prosecutors and substituted the real book for another, which latter did not contain the entries relied upon by the prisoner. The jury would have to consider whether it was possible for the prisoner to have introduced the book and the copy of the summons into the house of the prosecutor Mathuradas. The prisoner has called evidence to show that the summons were served near Treacher and Co.'s shop in the Fort. Bhugwandas, a clerk in the Translators' office, stated that he saw them served by Gujanand, a sheriff's bailiff, near Treacher's shop upon two persons who, the prisoner alleged, were the prosecutors. On seeing the latter in court, the witness said he would not swear that they were the persons who were served. The sheriff's bailiff, Gujanand, said he served the summonses upon two persons who were said to be the prosecutors and pointed out as such by the prisoner, but, he added, he did not think he should be able to recognise them. He could not say they were the prosecutors. Another witness, Kirpashunker Ambashunker, said he knew the two prosecutors, and he saw the summonses served upon them by the bailiff near Treacher and Co.'s shop, and that they were pointed out to the bailiff by the prisoner in his presence. Coming to the evidence of the arbitrators, his lordship remarked that no doubt the award was made, but the prosecution alleged that the prisoner and the arbitrators had entered into a conspiracy, and therefore the question arose whether the jury believed that the submission paper was signed by the two prosecutors or not. The prisoner had the arbitrators examined on commission at Baroda. His lordship said he was sorry that they were not in the witness-box, because the vakil whom the prosecutors engaged to cross-examine them at Baroda had for some reason or other failed to appear before the commissioner. His lordship said the case was an important one, and that the jury should weigh well all the material points in coming to a verdict.

The jury, after half an hour's consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of fabricating false evidence, but not guilty on the charge of fabricating the award.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that his desire appeared to have been to extort money. In passing sentence, his lordship would take into consideration that prisoner had been already six months in jail, but he could not pass upon him a lighter sentence than two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Addressing Mr. Russell, his lordship said it appeared from the verdict of the jury that the witness Kirpashanker Ambashanker had perjured himself, and that the learned counsel might communicate with the Public Prosecutor about proceeding against the man for perjury.

There being no other case for trial, the third Criminal Sessions were formally dissolved.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp and Co'.s FLORAL MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

A PARSEE SUIT FOR JUDICAL SEPARATION.

ON Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court to hear the case of Heerabai *vs.* Dhanjibhoy Bomanjee Kalfati, in which the petitioner, the wife of the respondent, prayed for a judicial separation and permanent alimony, to the extent of one-third of his income, and for the arrears of alimony from the 24th of August 1883.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Macleod, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the petitioner, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Jahangir Neemuchwalla, appeared for the respondent. The following delegates assisted his lordship in the enquiry :—Messrs. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, N. R. Ranina, A. F. Moos, K. M. Shroff, Shapurjee Jivajee Vacha, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar and Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia.

The petition stated that the petitioner was married to the respondent on the 13th of May 1876, and on the 24th of August 1883 he falsely charged her with having committed adultery and turned her out of his house. In 1883 he filed a suit, falsely charging that she had been guilty of adultery. The suit was dismissed, with costs, on the 5th March 1884. The respondent, notwithstanding the dismissal, cruelly persisted in the false charge and refused to cohabit with or to maintain the petitioner, who was therefore obliged to go and live with her parents. On the 22nd of April 1890 the respondent forcibly removed her children and had contributed nothing towards their support since 1883. He is a man of very large means, earning at least Rs. 3,000 a month, besides the income arising from his property and savings, which are very large. The petitioner is desirous of obtaining a judicial separation from her husband and an order for permanent alimony, which, she submitted, ought to be fixed at one-third of the respondent's income. She prayed that she might be awarded permanent alimony, and that provision be made for her maintenance, pending this suit, and that all necessary directions may be given and inquiries made for the purpose of ascertaining the respondent's income. She further prayed that an order might be made for arrears of alimony from the 24th August 1883, and that the respondent might be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

The respondent denied that he had falsely charged the petitioner with having committed adultery, or that in the suit filed by him against her for a divorce he falsely charged her with having committed adultery. He admitted that the suit was dismissed on the 5th March 1884, the majority of the delegates being of opinion that the adultery had not been proved. The respondent denied that he had cruelly persisted in the false charges of adultery against the petitioner. He further denied that he had refused to cohabit with or maintain the petitioner or had entirely deserted her. She left the house where she was residing with him in the month of August 1883, and had since resided separately from him and had never offered or asked to return to him. He had always been ready and willing to provide suitable maintenance for her whenever she required it, but she had never demanded such maintenance until she obtained a summons from the police court, which she afterwards withdrew, and the respondent believed that she had ample means to mantain herself. He denied that he forcibly removed her children from her, or that he removed them in order to spite her. He said that he took them away in order that they might be properly educated, and he had sent them to a school at Darjeeling. He denied that he was a man of very large means or that he earned Rs. 3,000 a month, besides the income arising out of his savings and property. His father died on the 3rd of April last, and by his will he had made him his residuary legatee, but he did not yet know what property he would be entitled to under the will. He submitted that, even if the allegations in the plaint were correct, the petitioner would not be entitled to a decree, and that in no event would she be entitled to a third of his income as alimony. He submitted that the court had no power to decree the payment of arrears of alimony as claimed in the plaint, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The proceedings were conducted with closed doors. After hearing the arguments of counsel, his lordship held that cruelty on the part of the respondent, which it was necessary to prove in a suit like this, was not proved. The suit was accordingly dismissed. On the suggestion of counsel for the respondent, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee and Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary were appointed arbitrators to fix the amount of alimony to be awarded to the petitioner.

AWARD OF DAMAGES FOR AN ASSAULT.

THE plaintiff in the case of Shivlal Motilal vs. Arthur Hill is a clerk in the Bombay Municipality, at present employed in the Tansa Water Works. Some time ago last year an assault was committed on him by the defendant, who was then his superior officer at Tansa and who is now employed as an Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, in Belgaum. A complaint was filed in the court of Mr. McCallum, first class Magistrate in the Tanna district, and on the defendant's pleading guilty of the charge, he was fined five rupees. In the usual course of business the punishment attracted the attention of the Judges of the High Court, who sent for the proceedings in the case. On a perusal of the record it appeared that the defendant had committed an assault on the plaintiff with a horsewhip, inflicting severe injuries which were certified to by a medical gentleman. The High Court thereupon caused a notice to be served on the defendant to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced. On the matter coming up before the court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons sitting), the Judges found that the sentence was extremely slight and enhanced the fine to seventy-five rupees, with an alternative of one month's simple imprisonment. The court further intimated that, if the plaintiff so chose, he might bring a civil suit against the defendant for damages and expenses incurred by him in the magistrate's court and the High Court on account of the assault. An action was then filed by the plantiff claiming damages for Rs. 1,000 in the civil court at Kaliyan, in the Tanna district. Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen for the defendant. However, after considerable correspondence, the dispute has been settled on payment to the plaintiff by the defendant of Rs. 550.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The barometer has changed by small amounts, except in some central stations, where the fall is brisk. The gradients are slighter than usual, and the readings are decreasing slowly from high pressure area in the south to low-pressure area over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain. Winds are little changed, and blow from fairly normal directions; but the monsoon is weak on both sides of India. The temperature has changed rather irregularly, but has generally risen in North-west and Central India; the highest maximum being 107 degrees in Multan. The mean is above the average in North-west India, but normal elsewhere. The rainfall is light or moderate, but general throughout Burma, Bengal, the west Coast, the central districts of India, in North-west India, and Madras, with only insignificant showers.

JULY 19.

Pressure has given way over all parts of the Indian region, except Lower Burma. The fall has been rapid in the central parts of the country and the head of the Peninsula. Depression overlies on the east of the Central Provinces, and is apparently advancing westward elsewhere. This distribution is unchanged. Winds are cyclonic around, westerly over the Peninsula, and easterly up the Gangetic plain. They are light over the Bay, moderate on the West Coast, and strong at the central stations. Temperature has risen on the greater part of Northern India, but fallen on the centre and south. The mean exceeds the normal, except in the Central Provinces. The highest maximum is 108 degs. at Jacobabad. Rain has been general in Burma, Lower Bengal, on the West Coast, the central parts of the country, and the Circars. Showers have fallen in Behar and the North-West Provinces. No rain has fallen in the Punjab and South Carnatic. The rainfall has been heavy in some central and western stations. Ratnagiri reports 8 inches, Jubbulpore 4; Pachmarhi 3; and Hoshangabad 2.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered....	36	37	27	83	29	28	24	51
Saturday, July 18.....	7	29	4	6	4	0	0	50
Sunday, July 19.....	1	0	1	70	1	50	5	23
Total....	44	65	33	61	34	78	30	33
Total fall to 19th July, 1890.....	41	76	41	97	46	35	35	61
Total fall to 19th July, 1889.....	51	60	57	50	51	47	46	8

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 8 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A DESPATCH from Saigon announces that M. de Lanessan, the new Governor-General of Indo-China, has made his official entry there. He was met by all the civil and military authorities, and the troops of the garrison were drawn up along the route. His Excellency's arrival was witnessed by a large number of colonists, who accorded him a hearty welcome.

A HAVAS telegram states that two thousand Turkish troops have been sent to Yemen, which will bring the contingent of reinforcements to ten thousand. The news from the Red Sea coast is still bad. The Governor has shut himself up in the stronghold of Sana.

ON the 9th inst. the French National Fete was observed at Chandernagore in the usual manner. The town was gaily decorated. Many Calcutta guests went up for the day. It was a general holiday, and wound up with a ball at the residence of M. Dumaine, which was a very brilliant affair.

THE Madras Government's review of the working of the Factory Act in 1890 contains nothing of a strikingly interesting nature, writes the local paper. The number of *employes* has risen from 11,850 in 1886 to 17,843 in 1890. The reports of the District authorities in some cases are very casually drawn up and the proposed substitution of tabular statements is not to be commended. What is wanted is the appointment of a whole-time Inspector of Factories.

THE Amir is said to be sparing no pains to improve the Kabul-Peshawar road *via* Jellalabad. On the Jellalabad-Mamuzai section, which has always been a very bad road of hard clay, six elephants are at work with road-ploughs.

CONFIRMATION has reached the Lahore paper from another source of the victory reported to have been gained by Umra Khan of Jandol on July 1st over the Swatis and Bonerwals at Ramora. This account also attributes Umra Khan's victory to the bribery of Rahmatullah Khan, who deserted his allies. By this victory, and the generous treatment of his prisoners, Umra Khan has gained greatly in prestige.

HYDERABAD had grown impatient at the delay of the monsoon and had wired to the "weather office." The following telegram is the explanation of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India :—"In reply to your telegram of 13th instant I have to state that the rains in the Deccan depend on the Bombay monsoon, which has hitherto been considerably weaker than I anticipated. The conditions in the Deccan and in Western India much resemble those of the monsoon of 1877. I think it is probable that the Bombay monsoon will strengthen shortly and be of moderate strength in August and that the rainfall in the Deccan will probably be from normal to moderately deficient during the next two months."

FROM a native paper we *(Japan Mail)* learn that a telegram was received by the Government on Friday, 12th ultimo, from Mr. Nishi, Minister at St. Petersburg, reporting the entire satisfaction of the Russian Government at the action taken by the Japanese in regard to the punishment of the man who attempted the assassination of the Czarewitch. The Russian Foreign Minister, says the telegram, has officially notified the reception of the message announcing the punishment inflicted on Tsuda Sanzo, and that the friendliness manifested by the Japanese in connection with the affair has been fully recognized; also that the Russian Government recognises with satisfaction the Government's endeavour to inflict the severest penalty the law allows, as well as the independence displayed by the judges and the justness of the penalty. H. I. H. the Czarewitch is reported to have telegraphed to H. I. H. Prince Arisurgawa Take-hito stating that his wound had completely healed, the dressing had been removed, and His Highness was in good health.

A SALATIGA (Java) correspondent writes to the *Locomotief* that, after the recent races there, some very cruel sports were carried on. A wild pig was made to fight against five dogs; the pig being smaller than any of the dogs. Two little pigs of two months old were worried by the dogs and then six wild cats were killed in a similar manner. Afterwards twelve small ponies had bundles of straw and fireworks tied to their tails and, these were set on fire. The ponies ran madly against each other, instead of following the course as it was intended they should do. Our Dutch friends, observes a contemporary, would seem to have a peculiar method of enjoying themselves! Why don't they imitate the ancient Romans, and utilise Chinese coolies for their Sunday afternoon enjoyment.

STILL another addition to the vast domain of clubland. Travellers and wanderers, naval, military, and civil, have abiding-places within its extensive boundaries already, but it appears that there is yet room for another which is to take the name and title "New Travellers." It is established on a social and non-political basis, and the club-house in Piccadilly, next to the Badminton, will be ready in January, until which time temporary premises are to be provided. On the committee are the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl of Southesk, Earl Annesley, the Earl of Northesk, Sir C. Tupper and others.

AT Simla Lady Roberts is one of those attacked by influenza.

THE charge of the Lundi Kotal Serai in the Khyber Pass has been transferred to the Public Works Department of the Government of India.

IN view of the increased prospects of distress threatened by the anticipated failure of the monsoon, the local authorities had asked Government to commence at once the N. extension of the Sind-Sagar line.

AS an example of the heat in the Punjab, it may be stated that the maximum in Murree in the shade from the 11th to the 13th was between 92 and 94, or a degree or two higher than the maximum reaings on the same day at Calcutta. The mean temperature in Simla during the first half of July 1890 was 64·0, and this year it has been 71·4. The highest maximum was reached on the 11th and 12th, when the thermometer touched 85 degrees. The total rainfall in 1890 was 8·13 as against 1·79 inches for the current year.

FROM the 1st August, as an experiment, a station hospital for native troops will be established at Alipore. Surgeon-Major Seaman will have charge, assisted by Surgeons Hassan and O'Kenealy, I.M.S.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Kulna on Tuesday, and replying to an address which drew attention to the necessity for the promotion of the Bengal-Benares Railway scheme, said their were so many other more important projects needing early attention that it was doubtful if this one had any chance of being taken up yet. He suggested, if the want was felt to be very urgent, that local capitalists might see their way to starting it, in which case he promised every support.

THE Legislative Council met on Friday as the notice postponing its assembly having been cancelled at the late hour. Sir Philip Hutchins presided in the absence of the Viceroy through influenza. On the motion of Sir Alexander Miller, Mr. W. H. Rattigan was added to the Select Committee on the bill amending the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' books. Sir A. Miller introduced a bill to validate certain marriages solemnised under part 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872. The object of the bill, he explained, was simply to make valid a few marriages in which one of the contracting parties had not been fully qualified under the Act; and also to take steps to prevent, as far as possible, such alliances in future. Sir Philip Hutchins stated that the bill for authorising the transfer of certain jurisdiction from the High Court to the Small Causes Court, Madras, would be introduced next week. The Council then adjourned for one week.

THE Madras Boat Club intends to be represented in the Challenge Fours at the Poona Regatta to be held in the middle of August, and a crew is now being arranged. The great drawback is the dearth of water in the Cooum and Adyar which will render practising anything but pleasant.

THE erosition of the sea which has hitherto confined to Cassimode, to the north of the Harbour, has now shifted to Mylapore, or St. Thome, and many plots of land near the foreshore have been washed away, and the boundry walls of some of the houses abutting on the Beach are threatened.

THE other day a Ceylon paper recorded the fact that the Surgeon of H. M.'s Lapwing had, as the result of a Court-Martial held at Trincomallee, been dismissed his ship for drunkenness, and on the 9th instant, it seems, says our contemporary, another medical man attached to a man-of-war was arraigned for prolonged inebriation before a Court-Martial presided over by the Admiral, and, as he had been previously warned, he was dismissed his ship and deprived of six months' seniority.

A CURIOUS fact is recorded by the Inspector-General of Registration in Assam in connection with the registration of marriages under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act. In 1889-90 the total number of marriages registered was only 125; but last year no less than 743 were recorded. If the increase is extraordinary, the explanation vouchsafed is peculiar. "Of the increase," we are told, "407 occurred in the South Sylhet Sub-Division, and was attributed to the removal of the office of the Marriage Registrar of Noakali to the Sub-Divisional Office at Maulvi Bazar. This attracted the attention of the Mahomedan community to the fact that Kazis are recognised by Government, and that recourse to the Kazi ensures a permanent record of some value as regards the various acts he is empowered to take cognisance of. The popularity of the Kazi accordingly increased, and a very large number of marriages and divorces were registered by him." If this explanation be the true one, the Mahomedan would not seem to have that rooted objection to registration on principle which the opponents of compulsion in the matter have always represented. On the contrary, the disinclination they have hitherto shown to register would be due to a belief that the authorities really took no interest in the matter and that no tangible advantages were to be derived from compliance with the provisions of the Act. The question has been so much discussed in Bengal that the remarkable increase in Sylhet is well worth drawing attention to.

A SOCIALIST riot, attended by loss of life, is reported to have occurred at Battonya, in Hungary. The riot was mainly remarkable for the fact that in Hungary socialist doctrines seem now to have spread to the agricultural population. Battonya is situated in the most fertile of the wheat-growing plains of Hungary, between Szegedin and Arad. The riots were caused by the arrest of a farm labourer who had been harranguing a number of farm hands by reading socialist proclamations to them. The crowd succeeded in rescuing the prisoner, afterwards making an attack upon the residences of the local magistrates, and threatening to lynch them. The gendarmes then intervened, and in the encounter that followed five labourers were killed and some twenty wounded. Order was eventually restored by the military.

PASSENGERS by an express train from London Bridge to Portsmouth, on the 20th, had a narrow escape from serious accident at Dorking. Just before the express ran through the station, at a speed of over forty miles an hour, a porter let a heavy portmanteau fall on the down line. The express appeared at that instant rounding the curve outside the station. A porter, named Charman, immediately jumped on to the metals, and, seizing one end of the portmanteau, threw himself backwards with it. As he did so the express dashed past, the buffer of the engine striking one corner of the portmanteau and throwing it clear. The driver at once stopped the train, but finding all right proceeded.

LIEUTENANT F. F. MAJOR, 5th Madras Infantry, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Lieutenant H. Lowther, on furlough.

SIR PRESCOTT GARDINER HEWETT, F. R. S., has died at Horsham from congestion of the lungs following an attack of influenza. The deceased was Sergeant-Surgeon to her Majesty, Surgeon in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Formerly he was President and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, and President of the Clinical and Pathological Society of London. Sir Prescott went to live at Horsham seven years ago, prior to which time he practised in Mayfair. In January last he caught a chill, from the effects of which he never recovered; he grew gradually worse, and was recently attacked by influenza, which in his weak state induced inflammation of the lungs and proved fatal.

THE new cruiser *Barracuta* had a narrow escape from a serious accident in the steam basin at Shegerness Dockyard, on the afternoon of the 20th. One of the under-water valves was by some means left open, and as very few persons were on the ship at the time, the dockyard being closed, the water covered the stoke-hole plates before it was discovered. Assistance was promptly obtained, the valve was closed, and the water pumped out.

THE latest from Heligoland is that the German Emperor intends to pay a visit to the island on his way back from England. The whole island is now connected by telephones, and also with Sandy Island and Cuxhaven. A small battery has been erected on the oberland, which is guarded by a detachment of marines. Various officials now reside at Government House, which has been newly painted and done up.

AFTER a trial, occupying eleven days, judgment was given in the Bochum scandal case, the defendants in which, Herr Fusangel, chief editor of the Roman Catholic journal, the *Westphalian People's Paper*, published at Bochum, and Herr Lunemann, responsible editor of the same journal, were charged with having in a series of articles libelled the Local Income Tax Assessment Committee, the members of the Bochum Municipal Council and a number of the wealthiest citizens of that town, including the Director of the Iron and Steel Association of Bochum. The libel consisted in the allegation that the incomes of these gentlemen had been assessed at figures considerably below the real amounts, and in other charges of a similar nature. Herr Fusangel was sentenced to five months and Herr Luneman to two months' imprisonment.

CARLO PELLEGRINI, the celebrated caricaturist, says a writer in *Land and Water*, was extremely anxious to take a sketch of the O'Gorman for *Vanity Fair*, and haunted the Lobby of the House of Commons for several days in the hopes of accomplishing his purpose. Somehow or other the O'Gorman Mahon got wind of the attempt, and, striding up to Pellegrini, assured him that did any such caricature appear in the paper he would not lose an instant in seeking out the artist and thrashing him within an ace of his life. To this day no caricature of the O'Gorman has ever appeared in *Vanity Fair*.

JAPANESE playing cards have been the subject of a paper read at the United States National Museum by Mr. Van Rensselaer. They appear to have originated in Japan, and have no resemblance to those of China, India, or Europe. There are 49 cards in the pack, and they are divided into 12 suits of four cards each, with a plain white extra card, called the "joker." The designs on the cards represent the 12 months by flowers and vegetables or scenery, and each card is different.

A correspondent of the *Echo* says :—"Six Jews were converted last year by means of the Scottish Mission to the Jews. The outlay of the society was £5,858, on nearly £1,000 a Jew. This is a distinct improvement. At Jerusalem people tell you that the cost of each Jewish convert is about £10,000." According to *Mr. Punch* there are plenty of Christians who would become Jews for half the money.

THE DISTRESS IN MALABAR.

THE prices of grain in the Walawanad taluq, where distress is felt, writes the *Madras Mail*, are comparatively low, and only a little hardship is prevalent in the north-eastern portion of the taluq; but prices are high, and considerable hardship exists in the south-western portion of the taluq and along the line of rail. Grain is being imported in large quantities into the south-western portion from the eastern Amsams. Work is difficult to be had, and the class of people most in need of it are Moplah and Tiyar women. In several Amsams, viz., Paral, Nadwattam, Karalmanna, Perintalmanna, &c., coolies are preparing to emigrate, as usual, in large numbers, to the coffee lands of Wynaad, but some who went there are reported to have returned, as they were not able to get employment. The need for starting relief works near Cherpulasseri being great, a local fund work has been opened by the Collector in that taluq to give employment to any of the needy who are unable to find other employment. About 184 coolies have attended the work, but of these no one is reported as yet to have come to the road-work from a distance of more than three miles. Considerable distress is reported to exist in parts of the Ernad taluq, in the neighbourhood of Nilambur, owing to the very high price of rice, the only grain in general consumption, and the only grain procurable in the market. The distress has been increased by the great difficulty experienced by the lower classes in obtaining agricultural employment, owing to the lateness of the south-westmonsoon. A local fund road has been started here to give employment to those in need of it. Good rain having recently fallen, it is hoped that the prospects of the district will rapidly improve.

INDIAN PICTURES IN LONDON.

A LONDON Correspondent writing to the *Pioneer* says:—A pleasant afternoon was afforded to the Indian and English friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Caine yesterday afternoon, when the sketches and drawings executed by Mr. Robert Allan, during his recent visit to India with Mr. Caine, were on view at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours. The rooms were filled with a crowd, well dressed as usual in the London season, but more intelligent and interested, perhaps, than what one generally sees on similar occasions. It was very pleasant to see so many faces which told of the past: there was an excellently furnished table with plenty of pretty waitresses in tasteful costumes: the band of the Royal Artillery played expensive strains, and the walls of the principal room were adorned with Mr. Allan's b

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Inchlonga, 1,944 tons, Captain G Henburg, cleared on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Almora, 1,718 tons, Captain H M Ingram, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain J Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr M Joseph as cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Larnder and infant, Mr Mirza Mahomed Saduck and wife, and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain G Porodi, arrived in harbour yesterday :—From Genoa—Mr Quinnell, Mr G Check and Mr F Menzis. From Aden—1 deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Drachenfels	1459	Teggo	A	Glade & Co.
„ Hoseinee	993	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co
„ King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	D	B & P S N Co
Almora	1718	Ingram	F	M Mackenzie & Co
I G S Magdala	..	..	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Congo	1892	Rogers	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Surat	..	..	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Albion	649	Johnstone	O	Ritchie Stuart & Co.
„ City of Agra	2133	Greve	Q	Sir C Forbes & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.			
S.S. Roumania	2207	Young	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Inchlonga	1944	Hanbury	3	K Nixon & Co
„ Gwalior	1603	Jephson	4	P & O S N Co
„ Pandora	1781	Mittel	8	J Jani
„ Kt. Com pa- nion	2543	Durant	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Albany	1601	Gough	10	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Lindula	2199	Allen	12	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Latona	1920	Bouchette	15	Captain
„ A. Barrow	2005	Bandon	16	Boyts Craig & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, June, 13.
	Landaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, June 26.
19	Astraea (s)	Nicholas	London, June 17.
	Lady Gordon (s)	Whithy	Colombo, July 14.
	Sculptor (s)	McAdam	Jedda, July 4.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, July 1.
	Venetia (s)		Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Almora (s)	Ingram	Persian Gulf.
	Elektra (s)	Bellen	Trieste, &c.
	Inchlonga (s)	Henbury	Dunkirk.
19	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Culna, for coast and Calcutta.
„ Drachenfels, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
14 Goalpara s ..... Stabb ..... Singapur, July 3.
15 Rosetta s ..... Gadd ..... London, June 13.
Sophia Joakim bq .. Roudeen .... Bombay, June 18.
Satara s ..... Pearse .... Bombay, June 19.
Selene s ..... Mayer ..... Bombay, July 4.
Huntingdon s ..... Payne ..... Aden, June 23.

DEPARTURES.

July 14.—Steamers Lord Charlemont, Ameer and Bhundara.
July 15.—Steamer Canara and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
16 Rudeshimer s ..... Antwerp.
Henzada s ..... Rangoon.
17 Vadala s ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.
15 Nuddea s ..... Rangoon.
Kasara s ..... Negapatam.

DALY IMPORTS.—JULY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—39 drums, varnish and 140 kegs paint, M A Hoosen ; 80 packages glassware, S Abdoolally ; 500 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.
City of Agra s—100 cases tin plates, S Abdoolally ; 10 casks lubricating oil, N Cooverjee ; 118 packages printing paper, S A Dawood.
Branksome Hall s—15 packages clocks, Choonlal and Ebrahim.
Europa s—388 plates hard spelter, H Goculdas.

FROM LONDON.

Canton s—75 drums linseed oil, T Habutbhoy and Co.
Peninsular s—11 cases soap, Shamjee Lilladhur ; 8 cases cheese, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 4 cases bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co ; 22 cases provision, Nowrojee Cowasjee ; 80 cases anniline dye, C Ramjee ; 125 casks alizarine colour and 1 case saffron, S Narayen and Co ; 17 cases oilmenstores, &c. Dinshaw Burjorjee ; 50 drums, linseed, oil, C Rajbhoy and Co ; 6 cases time-pieces, M Joosub ; 100 cases medicine, P S Pochajee ; 25 bottles quick-silver, L Boorjee.
Almora s—408 kegs paint and 20 cases colour, S Noorbhoy ; 40 drums linseed oil, F Sullemanjee ; 54 packages writing paper, M A Essofbhoy and Co ; 21 packages lamps, &c, E Heptoola ; 2 cases pianos, Soundy and Co ; 20 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 75 drums, linseed, oil, E A Currim ; 79 cases oilmenstores, B Nuzerally ; 10 cases candles, A Shewraj ; 5 cases confectionery, M Kaderbhoy ; 3,184 plates hard spelter, H Goculdas.

FROM ANTWERP.

Peninsular s—62 casks alizarine dye, Erusthausen and Co.
Trifels s—10 cases playing cards, C Macdonald and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s)—74 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales wool, Ramchund Fukeerchand ; 55 bales wool, T. Chimondas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Congo (s)—10 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Congo (s)—5,000 cwts wheat, Erusthausen and Co ; 2,025 cwts myraballans, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Roumania s—390 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri ; 165 cwts mowrasced, Ralli Brothers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Roumania s—6 bales wool, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—50 bales cotton, and 2 cases Cambay stones, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 47 cwts olibanum, 56 cwts fennel-seed, and 50 cwts bysabole, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 70 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 66 chests opium, The P and O Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 16.

Harrison, Lieut, 25th Bo Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 17.

Spring, Col, Bo R A, on duty, from Poona.
Fowler-Buller, Lieut, Beng Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Quetta.
Beale, Lieut, 22nd Bo Infty, from leave from Quetta.
Walpole, Lieut, Bo, R E, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 15.

Nicholettes, Major, 5th Bo L I, on duty, to Deolali.

JULY 17.

Spring, Col, Bo, RA, on duty, to Aden.
Fowler-Buller, Lieut, Bengal, Royal Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 18.

Tandy, Lt-Col, 25th Bo Rifles, on leave, to Poona.
Harrison, Lieut, 25th Bo Rifles, on leave, to Poona.
Beale, Lieut, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th July, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Tuesday, 21st—Gun Drill, 6-30 p.m.
Thursday, 23rd—Gun Drill, 6-30 p.m.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD QUARTERS.

Tuesday, 21st—Gun Drill, 5-45 p.m.
Thursday, 23rd—Gun Drill, 5-45 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 20th July, 1891.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

I. A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Head-Quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Esplanade Cross Road, on Friday evening, 24th instant, at 6 o'clock. Business :—To discuss a circular from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Capt., &
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES

(*Assam Gazette.*)

GENERAL.

Mr. A. E. H. Shuttleworth, Asst Supdt of Police, who was deputed on special duty with the Surma Valley Mily Police Battalion, is posted to Cachar and reappointed to the charge of the Civil Police of that dist.

Surg C. C. Cassidy, officiating in medical charge, 18th B.I. is, with the consent of the military authorities appointed to the temporary charge of civil medical duties of the station of Silchar, in addition to his military duties from date on which he receives charge from Dr. T. d'O Partridge.

Dr. T. d'O Partridge, M. D., Civil Medical Officer, Cachar, on being relieved by Surg. C. C. Cassidy, 18th B I., is transferred to the Sylhet dist, and appoined to officiate as Civil Surg of that distriot until the return of Surg J. W. U. Macnamara from furlough, or until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·570	W	2	101·0	85·1	60	0·52	1·57	−8·81
Agra	29·580	N	3	103·5	87·4	59	..	4·38	−5·70
Cawnpore	29·605	S S E	4	100·1	82·1	84	..	0·94	..
Allahabad	29·568	Calm	5	96·9	79·6	93	0·20	1·92	−8·62
Jhansi	29·598	N N W	5	99·5	80·7	79	0·26	1·93	−10·44
Jacobabad	29·567	S	2	99·6	83·1	34	..	0·35	−0·37
Karachi	29·709	W N W	16	92·1	79·7	74	..	0·01	−1·95
Ajmere	29·661	W	12	99·3	83·5	59	..	1·96	−6·00
Deesa	29·712	N N W	16	99·8	80·7	60	..	1·41	−6·06
Rajkote	29·740	W N W	16	98·9	77·6	77	..	4·18	−10·07
Veraval	29·761	W	12	96·8	80·2	89	..	2·10	..
Neemuch	29·693	W	8	95·8	77·1	79	..	0·68	−3·60
Indore	29·719	W	5	86·0	72·1	83	0·46	5·73	−7·25
Saugor	29·632	W S W	7	91·3	74·6	91	0·35	10·55	−3·86
Jubbulpur	29·587	N W	2	87·9	74·6	100	0·70	..	..
Hoshangabad	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29·733	W	8	86·4	76·3	80	0·03	6·57	−5·65
Raipur	29·623	W S W	14	85·0	70·1	92	1·95	12·84	−8·50
Nagpoor	29·665	W S W	12	87·8	74·4	92	0·66	10·23	−10·40
Amraoti	29·731	W N W	14	90·3	72·9	92	0·08	4·98	−9·95
Akola	29·750	N W	11	90·6	72·8	88	1·12	5·20	−8·35
Surat	29·780	W S W	F	87·5	78·0	85	0·46	9·35	−9·19
Malegaon	29·797	W S W	10	83·4	73·1	84	0·26	3·24	−5·64
Bombay	29·809	W N W	16	81·5	75·9	95	0·14	28·39	−12·56
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·818	W	16	89·0	70·4	79	0·02	2·35	−6·42
Sholapore	29·830	W S W	13	90·7	71·0	79	..	2·76	−5·46
Ratnagiri	29·860	S W	15	86·4	74·9	93	0·36	29·83	−24·43
Belgaum	29·854	W	4	77·3	68·3	90	0·01	4·79	−12·84
Goa	29·863	W	5	83·1	78·4	87	0·15	24·92	..
Karwar	29·886	Calm	2	84·7	77·2	86	0·07	35·07	−28·89
Mangalore	29·923	S	2	82·8	74·4	93	0·45	52·71	−7·29
Calicut	29·933	S S W	2	83·8	74·0	92	..	40·96	−11·93
Cochin	29·947	Calm	24	85·3	73·6	91	0·18	31·28	−12·44
Bangalore	29·933	W	4	82·7	63·9	85	..	11·34	+6·00
Secunderabad	29·779	W	7	78·2	63·8	84	0·52	3·32	−5·88
Masulipatm	29·744	N W	5	92·2	77·0	88	0·04	6·58	−2·34
Bellary	29·830	W	13	93·0	73·8	69	..	2·30	−9·30
Cuddapah	29·820	S W	..	91·1	69·4	58	..	3·79	−1·47
Madras	29·786	W	13	99·3	80·6	65	..	0·63	−4·07
Coimbatore	29·903	S W	7	103·3	70·3	82	..	0·63	−1·77
Trichinopoly	29·849	W	10	100·7	76·8	67	..	0·72	−1·64
Negapatam	29·825	W S W	3	99·6	78·2	68	..	0·92	−1·72
Colombo, (17th July.)	29·941	S W	6	82·5	73·6	79	0·63	11·87	−1·08

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=6·57 (42·55) ; E. G. H.=4·06 (31·94) ; G. T. H.=4·00 (33·29) ; C. P.=4·14 (28·59).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased in Lower Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, but has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been rapid at Nagpur and Raipur, brisk at Allahabad and Saugor and moderate or slight in other places. Readings continue to be very low in the Punjab and very high in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate everywhere. The barometer reads above the normal average everywhere, the excess being considerable in Lower Sind and Gujarat. Abnormals indicate that the area of high pressure which lay over Sind yesterday has moved a little southwards, and now lies very near and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Karachi. Winds are cyclonic over Sind. A southerly current is blowing at Cawnpore and Mangalore. Elsewhere the directions remain the same as yesterday. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Poona, Ajmere, Veraval, Rajkot, Deesa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning a velocity of 22 miles an hour is reported from Ajmere, 20 from Karachi, Poona and Bombay, 16 from Raipur, 14 from Neemuch, Khandwa, Amraoti and Secunderabad, and 12 from Nagpur and Indore. The maximum temperature is 6° to 10° in excess of the mean at Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere, Delhi and Agra and 7° to 8° in defect at Jacobabad and Secunderabad, the departures elsewhere being insignificant. The highest maximum was 101° at Trichinopoly. Nights are very hot at Ajmere and Agra. Elsewhere the variations are irregular and small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (64°). Humidity has risen in several places and the skies are almost overcast in all parts of the country except in Sind, Rajputana and locally at Deesa and Neemuch, where they are altogether free from clouds. Rain has fallen in Berar, the Central Provinces, in the Bombay Presidency (except Sholapur) and at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Cochin, Mangalore, Indore, Jhansi, Allahabad and Delhi. The principal amounts are 4·14" at Bombay, 1·95" at Raipur, 1·12" at Akola, about an inch at Ratnagiri and from half to three-fourths of an inch at Secunderabad, Mangalore, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Indore and Delhi. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is three-fourths of its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is nearly four-fifths of what it should be for this time of year ; hence more rain may be expected. In Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, the general weather conditions are favourable for more rain. At the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at the more northerly stations in the Madras Presidency only local showers are likely at present. The area of abnormally high pressure which lay yesterday over Sind shows a tendency to move slowly southwards, and thereby indicates that during the next 24 hours the barometer will fall to the eastwards of longitude 75°, and will rise in Gujarat, the North Konkan coast and over the adjoining parts of the Arabian Sea. This change is again likely to obstruct the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The Collector of Chingleput, reporting on the 11th instant, says pasturage is very scanty, fodder very dear and difficult to procure. The rain-fed tanks and ponds are completely dry, and the scarcity of water is keenly felt in some parts of the district. The general prospects continue gloomy. The Collector of North Arcot, reporting on the same date, speaks in a similar strain.

The weather at Lahore was still intensely hot on Wednesday.

Rain clouds still hang about Bareilly, but there have been no showers for nearly a fortnight. The weather is again close and "muggy."

Very heavy rain fell at Jubbulpore for several hours on Wednesday. For the first two hours the rain fell in torrents, and there was much thunder and lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 17th July, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32nd deg. Fah.	29·745
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	876
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·2
General Directions of Wind *	WSW, WNW, W, ENE, WSW, SW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	404
Fall of Rain	0·59
Total fall during month	10·91
year	25·10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th July	3·99

* From midnight to midnight.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(11 days ending 11th July 1891.)

Description	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	753	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	48,357	44,523	3,834	..	3,834	..
Parcels, &c.	54,501	40,095	14,406	..	14,406	..
Goods						
Other earnings	6,349	2,372	3,977	..	3,977	..
Weekly total	1,09,207	86,990	22,217	..	..	..
Aggregate	1,09,207	86,990	..	..	22,217	..

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